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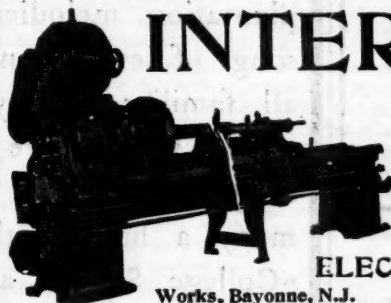
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In an article entitled "Would England Aid Japan Against America?" which appears in the North American Review, Mr. George Harvey contends that the present treaty of alliance between Great Britain and Japan is unfortunate, in that conditions which have arisen since it was ratified place England in an attitude not contemplated in the beginning. Article two of that treaty is as follows: "Should either of the high contracting parties be involved in war in defense of its territorial rights or special interests, the other party will at once come to the assistance of its ally, and both parties will conduct a war in common and make peace in mutual agreement with any power or powers involved in such war." Commenting on this article, Mr. Harvey says: "We readily admit that the assumption of an obligation so menacing to the United States was inadvertent on the part of the British Government. At the time of the execution of the treaty—during the Peace Conference at Portsmouth—the possibility of war between Japan and the United States was not within the range of contemplation, and the agreement was framed solely for the purpose of safeguarding mutual interests against Continental aggression. But it is idle now to maintain that such a contingency can be ignored. If, therefore, England would convince us of the sincerity of her professions of friendship, it is plainly evident that she should lose no time in rectifying an error, even though such error be justly attributed to inadvertence rather than to deliberation. It is not likely that Japan would be so obstinate as to refuse consent to an immediate modification of the treaty, excepting from the operation of the main provision her ally's chief source of food supply. Whether or not His Majesty's government, from the viewpoint of policy, shall consider it wise to make a diplomatic attempt to effect such a change is a question for them to decide; but there is no escape from the fact that, so long as the expressed obligation continues in force, England is, theoretically at least, in a position of willingness to be forced to make war upon the United States at the instigation of another Power. Obviously, continuance in that position is hopelessly incompatible with friendly professions, and, we say plainly, it will soon come to be regarded in this country as a wilful and serious menace to our security and welfare as a nation. Our earnest suggestion, therefore, to our brothers by race and lineage, towards whom, we beg to assure them, there now exist in this country only the most kindly feelings, is to turn for a moment from their search for a congenial companion for the President to the more imminent necessity of setting themselves right before the eyes of the American people."

Whether we Americans unconsciously belittle the seriousness of the issue which has arisen between the United States and Japan, or whether that issue is exaggerated by European observers is, perhaps, a matter of opinion, but the disparity between the estimates given here and those given on the other side of the Atlantic is so marked that it should not be ignored. The London Spectator is one of the great European journals which regard the case as a momentous one, and it ventures the suggestion that there may be a serious situation ahead for the United States, possibly "the most important raised since the Civil War." The Spectator holds that the inability of the Federal government to enforce a treaty which impairs the right of a State to regulate its schools presents a constitutional question of the gravest character. "The San Francisco incident," our London contemporary goes on to say, "marks the beginning of the struggle of a nation that is entering into a self-conscious life to free itself from the fetters of particularism which the Constitution more than a century old has riveted upon it. More power for the nation is Roosevelt's appeal and no sane observer can deny its urgency and its reasonableness, but whether it is likely to be successful is a more doubtful matter. The people of America have scarcely as yet grasped the whole meaning of their nationality. The spirit wakes in them

with magnificent fire and energy upon the appearance of a crisis, but they go back to their daily work and forget all about it. But President Roosevelt is very much in earnest and the occasion is very serious. Is there any way out?"

An anonymous writer in the North American Review for Dec. 21, who is described as "a political writer and thinker of national importance who has long studied over national development," holds that the United States Government has undoubted authority to enforce the obligations of treaties, all that is required being action by Congress prescribing a penalty for the violation of a treaty which is a supreme law of the land. Applying this principle to the educational dispute in San Francisco, this writer says: "Is the United States Government dependent upon the States for the enforcement of its laws? Is it even dependent upon its own courts? Said Justice Brewer: 'There is no such impotency in the National Government. The entire strength of the nation may be used to enforce in any part of the land the full and free exercise of all national powers; and the security of all rights entrusted by the Constitution to its care. The strong arm of the National Government may be put forth to brush away all obstructions to the freedom of interstate commerce, or the transportation of the mails. If the emergency arises, the Army of the nation, and all its militia, are at the service of the nation to compel obedience to its laws.' When, in 1891, Mr. James G. Blaine declared to the Italian government that the United States Government could not punish the New Orleans murderers of Italian subjects, he was probably right. This was not, however, because there was no power to do so in the Federal Government; it was because Congress had not enacted a law for the punishment of crimes against treaty rights. Some treaties, like some laws, do not operate of themselves for lack of a sanction. Under the decision of the United States Supreme Court, however, it is plain that Congress has the power to enact a law providing for the punishment of all who offend against the provisions of its treaties. In the present case, no legislation is needed for the pressing emergency. It is equally clear from the decisions already cited that the United States courts, on the application of Government, may enjoin the Board of Education of San Francisco from carrying out its order against the Japanese."

In view of frequent newspaper reports to the effect that immense numbers of Japanese subjects are settling in Hawaii, special interest attaches to a statement from Commissioner General Sargent, of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, who has lately returned from Honolulu, where he made an official investigation of the whole matter. He says that there are probably 60,000 Japanese in the Hawaiian Islands, that they are arriving there at the rate of from 600 to 1,000 a month and that they soon go to the Pacific coast. In the last twelve months 12,000 Japanese have gone from the Hawaiian Islands to the mainland of this country. Mr. Sargent states that as he understands the case, the Japanese first go to Hawaii because the Japanese government does not issue passports to the United States proper, as it is unaware whether its citizens could get work here, but the fact that there is a demand for laborers in Hawaii induces the issue of passports to the islands. Mr. Sargent says there is considerable feeling against the Japanese in many portions of the islands, as their labor is cheaper and their merchants are underselling the American merchants in the islands and taking away the trade previously held by the latter with the Japanese. Japan's greatest problem is to find an outlet for her surplus population, which is increasing at the rate of 500,000 a year. Manchuria and Korea are unattractive to Japanese immigrants, and they prefer the United States.

Deeply as the American people will regret the retirement of Sir Henry Mortimer Durand from the post of British Ambassador to the United States, they will rejoice that he is to be succeeded by so distinguished a representative of his government as the Right Hon. James Bryce. The new ambassador worthily represents the highest and finest qualities of British character and statecraft, and he will come to these shores with the certainty of finding a welcome at least equal in heartfelt cordiality to that extended to any of the long line of cultivated statesmen who have preceded him in the diplomatic service of their sovereign at our national capital. There is a special fitness in the selection of Mr. Bryce for the high office to which he has been assigned. He not only stands for the sanest and most progressive influences of British imperial life and policy, but his great work on "The American Commonwealth" shows that he possesses a more intimate knowledge of the spirit and structure of our institutions than has been acquired by any other foreign writer, and that knowledge, together with his sympathetic interest in the great problems, political, social and economic, which the American people have undertaken to solve, qualifies him in an exceptional degree for the successful performance of the important duties awaiting him. We cannot but feel that his services will still further advance and strengthen the satisfactory relations which now prevail between his government and our own, and in so far as he shall contribute to that end he will have realized the best ideals and purposes of Anglo-American diplomacy. It is a curious circumstance, however, that the appointment of Mr. Bryce should be regarded in official circles in Canada with outspoken disfavor, our Northern neighbors believing or pretending to believe that the new ambassador will be disposed to favor our inter-

ests at the expense of theirs. Less curious, though not less interesting, is the intimation from Berlin that the appointment of Mr. Bryce is viewed in German political circles with open resentment and is regarded as an attempt on the part of Great Britain to counteract German diplomatic influence in Washington which, it is vaguely rumored from time to time, has become increasingly powerful. As to the correctness of these rumors, it is needless to speculate, but we shall doubtless be entirely safe in assuming that the new British Ambassador was chosen without consulting Berlin.

The Manila letter signed "Pomona," which appears elsewhere in this issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, presents a plea which we commend to the careful consideration of the military authorities. It is a plea for American fresh fruits for the troops stationed in the Philippines at posts remote from Manila, the point being made that inasmuch as most of those posts have cold-storage facilities fresh oranges, apples, grape fruit and other fruits could be kept on sale at such stations without any serious loss by decay. The military authorities have very wisely placed close restrictions upon the use, by American troops, of native fruits of the Philippines, and the consequence is that our soldiers and their families at stations distant from Manila are virtually without any fresh fruit whatever, except such as they are occasionally able to buy at exorbitant prices from private dealers. To be deprived of fruit is to the average American a hardship scarcely conceivable to one who has never undergone the experience, and when it is considered that our native fruits are at once varied, abundant, cheap and exceedingly healthful, it would seem that the Government could afford, even at some slight loss, to send regular supplies to every military post in the Philippines. As our correspondent remarks, the markets of California are exceptionally lavish in the variety and extent of their American fruit supplies, and we should rejoice to know that every transport sailing from the Pacific coast had every spare cubic foot of her cargo space filled with the products of vineyard, orchard, orange grove and plantation for our countrymen in the Orient, to whom, under present conditions, a basket of fresh fruit is merely a vision and a longing.

Notwithstanding the fact that existing orders assign 14,153 men to the Coast Artillery (excluding master electricians and electrician sergeants, the actual enlisted strength of this arm was on Oct. 15, 1906, but 11,218 men, or 76 per cent. of that authorized. General Murray, Chief of Artillery, explains that the shortage here disclosed is due in part to desertions, but mainly to non-re-enlistment of Artillery soldiers, on account of the low pay for the class and amount of work required of them, and to the impossibility practically of obtaining recruits for the Artillery under existing conditions, in regard to which recruits appear to be well informed. The bill now before Congress provides, as before noted, extra pay for 1,734 first-class Artillery experts, or for about ten experts for each of the 170 companies authorized by it for the Coast Artillery. This increased pay, it is believed, will do much toward inducing those who receive it to re-enlist; and if this number of experts re-enlist in a company it is hoped that other good men will also be found to do so. While this is true, it makes no provision for increased pay for 6,149 second-class experts other than is now provided by law for first and second-class gunners.

With the passing of a year characterized by extraordinary business activity in every field of enterprise and by much clamor against the greed and "commercialism" of the age, thoughtful Americans can contemplate the benefactions of 1906 with unaffected pride. It appears from statistics compiled by the Chicago Tribune that during the year the vast sum of \$51,230,294 was given by American citizens to institutions of learning, religion, art and other interests affecting the general welfare, the total including \$793,000 that went to foreign countries. The benefactions for the last six years were as follows: 1900, \$47,500,000; 1901, \$107,360,000; 1902, \$94,000,000; 1903, \$95,000,000; 1904, \$62,000,000; 1905, \$76,100,000.

In pursuance of the War Department General Order directing the issue of campaign badges to officers and men of the Army who served in the Spanish War or in the various campaigns following that war, the Military Secretary of the Army has received many lists of applicants for badges. These lists have been examined, statements of service have been verified from the official records, and duplications of names eliminated. As a result of that examination of lists submitted prior to the close of the fiscal year, 30,240 officers and enlisted men were found to be entitled to badges—5,709 for service in the Spanish campaign, 23,216 for service in the Philippine campaign, and 1,315 for service in the China campaign.

According to the London Standard, Great Britain is extensively experimenting with air machines for military purposes. Investigation is being made of every machine of proved utility, including foreign machines, with the view to securing command of the air in the next generation. An airship is being tested at Aldershot. Experiments are also being made with a steerable kite, the invention of Sapper Voisey, which is capable of dropping explosives. It is bird-shaped and has movable wings and a steering tail. It is propelled by electricity conveyed by a fine cable.

Some surprise is caused in British naval circles by the fact that the court-martial in the case of Lieutenant Collard, the young officer involved in the recent troubles at the Portsmouth barracks, returned a verdict of "not proved" as to certain charges or parts of charges against him. This finding is both irregular and unsatisfactory, and the point is made that simple justice required that the verdict should have been either "guilty" or "not guilty." The series of courts-martial in connection with the affair at Portsmouth have served to illustrate the difference of procedure adopted by naval courts as compared with military courts in pronouncing the verdict and sentence. When the verdict is "not guilty" on all charges the pronouncement in either a naval or a military tribunal is made in open court and the person on trial is set at liberty. In a military court when the verdict is "guilty" neither the finding nor the sentence is announced in open court, the proceedings being forwarded to the reviewing authority for such action as he considers proper. But in a naval court-martial a verdict of "guilty" and the sentence are both announced in open court and the proceedings are then forwarded to the reviewing authority. The indiscretion of Lieutenant Collard in dealing with some stokers led to a mutiny which resulted in an attack on the officers' quarters. Seamen and stokers at the Portsmouth barracks broke indiscriminately for shelter when they were paraded for evening quarters in a pouring rain. The men were then ordered to assemble in the gymnasium, where the stokers were detained while the others were dismissed. When the men were ordered to kneel, so that the officer, who was a small man, could see those in the rear rank while he administered a lecture, two men rebelled and were put in arrest, the outbreak following as a consequence.

Surgeon Edward R. Stitt, U.S.N., who was recently detailed to make an investigation as to the character and ravages of a mysterious contagious disease known as gangass, in the island of Guam, has made a report to the Surgeon General of the Navy, which is most disquieting. Gangass is a slow but invariably fatal malady somewhat akin to leprosy. It finds easy prey among the natives and usually attacks and mutilates the face, then the limbs and finally the body. Surgeon Stitt is said to describe it as even more frightful than leprosy, and more fatal. Its work of eating away the body and life is more rapid, it is said, and it is even more contagious than leprosy. Captain Duarte, Chief Justice of Guam, has produced records to show that at the beginning of American occupation of the island, eight years ago, there were about forty cases on the island; now there are nearly 200 cases. With no system of isolation, the disease has increased rapidly. The island has a population of 9,000 persons, nine-tenths of whom can read and write. The health and other officials of the island are at their wits' end to fight the disease, it seems. They ask \$9,000 a year for the maintenance of the leper colony at Tumon and the gangass colony at Yano, failing which they will be compelled to turn at large all persons afflicted with either pestilence. It will be recalled that the Secretary of the Navy in his annual report strongly recommended that \$50,000 be appropriated annually to be expended by the naval authorities to promote the welfare of the inhabitants of Guam and Tutuila. The Secretary declared that the interests of humanity demand that measures be taken to deal with the mysterious disease in Guam.

The Signal Corps of the Army has adopted a brush-cutting knife; blade, 18 inches; weight, including leather scabbard, 29 ounces. This will be issued as part of the equipment for companies on field service, or detachments constructing lines; they are not intended for issue to individual soldiers as part of their personal equipment. General Allen, Chief Signal Officer, announces that inspection reports of post telephone systems show that a considerable number of lightning arresters which have been installed for the protection of telephone instruments, are not provided with ground connections. The Chief Signal Officer of each department, he says, should communicate with each post signal officer in this matter, with a view of having every lightning arrester properly connected to ground by heavy insulated wire. In all new line construction for post telephone installations, wood poles, before setting, should have the butts covered with pitch, carbolineum or other suitable preservative. All wood poles in post telephone systems should be painted, the color to be as desired by the post commander. The Chief Signal Officer of each department will communicate with each post signal officer in this matter. The Signal Corps has adopted a water-proof pack chest, size 30 inches, by 19 inches, by 15 inches (outside measurements). It is made of leatheroid securely bound with iron, and has a substantial lock. It will be provided for issue only to Signal Corps companies on field service, and is intended for the packing of telegraph, telephone and testing instruments, heliographs, field glasses and telescopes, small tools, such as linemen's outfits, and other small articles of value which should be protected from the weather.

Major Lemuel Abijah Abbott, U.S.A., has published in two handsome octavo volumes, with portraits and other illustrations, a work entitled "Descendants of George Abbott, of Rowley, Mass.," which includes the descendants of other Abbotts than the one named. It contains portraits and biographies of the following officers of the Army: Gen. Henry L. Abbot, Major E. F. Abbott (deceased), Major F. Vaughan Abbot, and Major L. A. Abbott, the author of the work. Also of President Ruther-

ford B. Hayes and Gen. Nathan Goff, formerly Secretary of the Navy, who are Abbott descendants in the female line. Hon. Amos and Abbott Lawrence, and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt are also descendants in the same line, while Rev. Lyman is a full-blooded Abbott. In an appendix Major Abbott publishes a chapter on the Indian problem in which he gives interesting facts of unwritten history connected with his management of Indian affairs. It shows that the idea of educating Indian children was suggested by him a year before the public knew of it. A history of the Lexington battle flag is also given, with an illustration of the flag, beautifully printed in colors. This was the flag "the embattled farmers" "to April breeze unfurled" on that memorable April 19, 1775, when their shots were "heard round the world."

The Madison Barracks correspondent of the *Watertown, N.Y., Daily Times* says: "Practice marches under the present weather conditions are anything but jaunty for pleasure. When a man marches twelve miles through snow with a heavy marching order kit on his back, he doesn't feel like dancing a jig at the end of his journey. Anyone that thinks the Army nowadays is a snap and joins with that impression will get the impression removed after one strenuous march over the hills to Smithville on a stormy day. * * * The camp exchange at Mt. Gretna spent in Lebanon and Harrisburg something over \$40,000, by actual statistics. Apropos of a recent article in a *Carthage* paper concerning the value to Jefferson County and vicinity by reason of the Army maneuvers, the writer of the article was not familiar with what the locating of a big military camp would mean to the county at large. It would mean the placing in circulation of at least \$100,000 within a few weeks, and this would mean new money in more senses than one, as the increment of cash would be out of the general line of business, and would be just like turning into circulation the same amount from a new source. The towns around Mt. Gretna, Pa., profited greatly by the camp there the past summer, Lebanon, Pa., alone getting a volume of new business that must have gone close to \$50,000."

A correspondent suggests that desertions might be lessened if men were allowed to purchase a discharge for sums varying according to the length of the service, subject to an agreement to promptly re-enlist in the event of war. He further proposes that a list of deserters with their description should be published once a year in the leading papers. Deserters, it is suggested, should be treated with consideration and required to serve three or four years, one-half of their pay being retained, to be paid to them on the completion of a period of faithful service, and be deprived of furlough, leave of absence or shore leave, for a period equal to that of their absence. A general pardon should be granted once a year to deserters who have committed no other offense, provided they return to the colors within a fortnight. Our correspondent says: "This system is in Continental Europe strongly in vogue. During peace-time deserters are not punished hard. Three months is the average (garrisons-arrest); six months or more is seldom inflicted upon anyone, because this punishment means for the victim to serve the time, confined to a prison after expiration of his term of enlistment as an active soldier in the service of the land or sea forces."

Capt. John E. Pillsbury, U.S.N., who has devoted much time to a study of the gulf stream, is quoted by the *Boston Herald* as estimating that at the northern entrance to the Straits of Florida the hourly flow of the stream is about 90,000,000 tons of water an hour. At three knots an hour, about 463,000,000,000 tons a day flow through. It has been said that the gulf stream is equivalent to 2,000 Mississippi rivers flowing together, and that if one hour's flow of the water were evaporated there would be more than 50 pounds of salt for every man, woman and child in the United States, or more than could be carried by 100 times the number of vessels afloat. So peculiar in coloring is the gulf stream in its earlier stages that the line where it is flowing alongside the other water of the ocean can be seen easily. Captain Pillsbury found that the temperature of the gulf stream was seldom more than 83 degrees, except under a tropical sun and in calm weather. Heat is gradually lost as the stream goes eastward and northward.

While the sentiment of mankind in general heartily approves the award of the Nobel peace prize to President Roosevelt, there is here and there a note of dissent in the resonant chorus of praise. The *Gil Blas*, of Paris, for example, petulantly remarks that it cannot see why the prize was given to Mr. Roosevelt. His greatest glory, it continues, was gained as a soldier in the War with Spain. It says: "The United States has never been so bellicose as it has since Roosevelt became President. Undoubtedly Roosevelt has spoken very pacific words, but his acts have not been pacific. As a megalomaniac Roosevelt represents one of the gravest risks in the world." Speaking in similar tone—which has in it something like a suggestion of envy—the *Berlin Tageblatt* says the award of the peace prize to President Roosevelt seems very strange, in view of his epigram that a just war was better than a shameful peace. Nobel, if he but knew, it says, would be horrified and turn in his grave.

If a statement published in a *Tokio* newspaper concerning the losses of the Japanese navy in the late war is trustworthy, it must be admitted that those losses were amazingly small, considering the results accomplished.

According to this statement, the total Japanese naval casualties numbered only 3,862 all told, whereof 1,890 were killed in action and 111 died of wounds. In the four chief naval actions of Feb. 9, Aug. 10, and Aug. 14, 1904, and of the Sea of Japan on May 27, 1905, the losses amounted to only 1,129, explained to some extent by the fact that in none of these actions did the Japanese lose a single ship. A large proportion of their casualties were due to bad luck, such as coming in contact with mines. In the four sea actions above mentioned there were killed, 192; died of wounds, 51, and 886 wounded, and of the wounded only 329 required to be landed for treatment, the remainder all remaining on board their ships.

Noting the statement published in these columns on Dec. 15 as to the need and wisdom of establishing the grade of vice admiral in the Navy, the *Rochester Post Express* remarks: "This is a practical exposition of the case. If our Navy is to command respect among the navies of the world it should have a grade equal to that of the other navies. It would be humiliating for an American rear admiral of longer service, and commanding a superior fleet, to be compelled to give way to a vice admiral of a foreign squadron in an exchange of courtesies. In case of an allied movement with another navy the American rear admiral would be obliged to take his orders from a junior vice admiral. This country should adopt a system which shall put the ablest officers of the American Navy on an equal footing with the officers of foreign navies."

Speaking of the recent visit of Secretary of State Elihu Root to South America, a correspondent of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL*, resident for many years in Buenos Aires, Argentina, says: "Mr. Root is a clear, forceful thinker, and as an orator was to me one of the most convincing I have ever heard. It is not personal magnetism nor charm nor anything that makes you rather ashamed of yourself for having been moved, when you read in cold print afterwards; but just clear, cold, hard reason. The impression he made on these volatile people was wonderful and is enduring, which shows it was deep. Every one whom I have heard speak of it—and I know some of them sufficiently well to have their honest opinions untainted by Hidalgo courtesy—has been unanimous in praise."

A correspondent says: "I note with pleasure, in the current issue of the *JOURNAL*, an item to the effect that the Secretary of War had written to the chairman of the House Military Committee, recommending the passage of S. 3638, relating to commutation of fuel, light and quarters to retired enlisted men. Notwithstanding the fact that this bill passed the Senate, and was favorably recommended all along the line, Speaker Cannon has thus far refused to allow it to come up for final consideration. It is greatly to be feared that that bill will fail to become a law unless the honorable Speaker sees fit to withdraw his objections. Upon what he bases his objections to the measure is not known."

One thing that troubles the Subsistence Department of the Army in providing supplies for troops stationed in the Philippines is the difficulty of obtaining sufficient quantities of fresh vegetables at reasonable prices. The Commissary General states that the losses are large, and must continue so until it is possible to procure a supply locally, either by post gardens or by encouraging outside parties to raise vegetables, or a supply of the canned kind is available; but the latter is very expensive, although an entirely satisfactory substitute for the fresh vegetables. The cost of fresh potatoes for the year was \$2.15 per 100 pounds, and onions \$2.40 per 100 pounds.

Lieut. Benjamin H. Pope, 8th Inf., writes us, saying: "Apropos of the Mills Woven Cartridge Belt—the model for use with the 1903 rifle—I found while in the field in Leyte last summer that a number of the pouches were rendered useless by the cartridges wearing them out at the bottom. Of course my company was not armed with the 1903 piece and so the cartridges were not in clips; but it would have taken only a little while for them to wear so badly that a whole clip could have fallen through as well as the single cartridges did. These pouches should have a re-inforce of canvas or leather to make the belts fit for extensive field service."

Educational interests in the Philippines, according to the sixth annual report of Dr. R. P. Barrows, Director of Education in the islands, are steadily improving. The report shows that there are now 3,166 primary schools in the islands, with an average attendance of 375,554 pupils. Seven hundred American and 6,224 Filipino teachers are employed. All of the school divisions conducted teachers' institutes. The Filipino teachers, Doctor Barrows says, continue to gain in reliability, strength of character and moral purpose.

A board of officers, of which Capt. E. D. Scott, Art. Corps, U.S.A., is president, will meet at Springfield, Mass., Jan. 15, for the purpose of ascertaining a design of automatic pistol or revolver best adapted to fulfill the requirements of the military service. The board will make recommendations as to whether the design selected is sufficiently better than the service caliber .38 revolver to justify recommendation for adoption to replace it.

PEACE AND ARMAMENT.

A most admirable address was delivered at the Peirce School, Philadelphia, Friday, Dec. 21, 1906, by Charles J. Bonaparte. In opening his remarks Mr. Bonaparte said: "I was asked to address you this evening as a Secretary of the Navy; for nearly eighteen months and until a few days since I was a Secretary of the Navy; and, although that honor has now been wisely conferred on one more worthy, I have not yet lost the habit of thinking of those things about which a Secretary of the Navy would naturally think. The subject of my speech is therefore one more appropriate, perhaps, to my late than to my present office, but it is likewise one of profound and urgent interest to every thoughtful and patriotic American."

Following an apt quotation from Washington's farewell address, the speaker continued: "The profoundly wise policy of peace made possible by voluntary isolation, an isolation itself rendered practicable by our geographical position, advised by Washington, was instinctively approved by the American people, and became for more than a century the settled and well-nigh sacred rule of our international relations. But profound changes in ourselves and all about us, changes unforeseen by those who saw most clearly into the future when this rule was suggested by our first President and adopted by our people, have greatly affected our entire surroundings as these then were. For commercial and military purposes our great cities are now far nearer to the nations of Europe and even of Asia than they then were to Canada or to Florida or to the West Indies; while for diplomatic purposes, no less than for all ends of individual intercourse, space has been annihilated and distance no longer exists."

"Our detached and distant situation," in the words of Washington, has ceased to be: New York could be reached to-day by a powerful hostile army in one-fourth and San Francisco in one-half the time needed by any possible enemy, under the most favorable circumstances, to reach the most exposed capital of Europe. The oceans which bathe our shores to the East and the West are no longer safeguards against serious invasion: our ports are filled up with huge steamers, practically all under foreign flags, which await but a word on the electric wire to become transports crowded to their utmost capacity with trained soldiers or loaded down with munitions of war."

"Nor is this all; a hundred years ago, weeks, even months, were needed to concentrate and embark any formidable force at any seaport of any nation with which we could then or now be at war: to-day this is a matter of hours; the mere orders then took days, often weeks, in transmission; now they need hardly take seconds. Moreover, in each of the great military nations, men, educated from boyhood for the work and giving to it their time, their thoughts, their very lives, have prepared and keep ready by daily readjustment an immense organization, complete in every detail, and carefully prearranged to fit every conceivable contingency, which calls for but the signal of a master mind to bring the entire national strength to bear where it can act with the most clearly decisive results."

"While we have thus drawn prodigiously nearer to possible and possibly dangerous enemies, we have also grown prodigiously bigger and richer and more obtrusive and therefore vastly more likely to awaken envy, distrust and fear, or, in other words, to have enemies. It is not merely that Americans are twenty-fold as many, and a hundred-fold, nay, far more than a hundred-fold, as rich as they were when Washington sought rest at Mount Vernon, that their empire stretches from sea to sea on this continent and has spread to the Antilles and the Isthmus, the jungles of Asia's islands and the snows of Alaska. Reside and beyond all this material change, there has come a moral change, a change unsought by ourselves and unwelcome to many, perhaps to the most of us, whereby we feel and speak and are tempted to act, no longer as men separated by months of ocean from news of their nearest kindred and by an impenetrable wilderness from even the waters of the Pacific, but as citizens of a nation great among the great nations of the world."

"If, then, we have lost, and lost beyond recovery, the security once afforded us by our remoteness, our insignificance and our isolation, if our 'situation' is now neither 'detached' nor 'distant,' and if the 'primary interests,' not of Europe only, but of the yet older continents, whereof Washington had no cause even to think, now bear to our affairs a 'relation' far too intimate and weighty to let us seek safety in ignoring them, on what to-day would Washington, were he living and among us, bid us rely to preserve that peace which should be always the first and great end of our foreign policy and to protect our national safety and honor?"

"Not, assuredly, on the good will, the magnanimity, the forbearance of other countries. Washington had, and pretended to have, none of those bald delusions as to human character and conduct which some dreamers in our midst caress and some designing men affect to share. 'There can be,' he says in the farewell address itself, 'no greater error than to expect or calculate upon real favors from nation to nation. It is an illusion which experience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard.' He looked forward to a time 'when we may choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel,' and, a little later, he urged upon his countrymen 'care always to keep ourselves, by suitable establishments, on a respectable defensive posture.' But his views on this subject had been already expressed even more clearly and forcibly on other occasions."

After quoting from the annual addresses of Washington as President, Mr. Bonaparte continued: "We have even less excuse than he might have had to think otherwise than he did. His policy in this respect was too soon discarded by his countrymen; the 'establishments' deemed 'suitable' by himself and his immediate successor were neglected and reduced when another political party acquired the direction of our Government and the 'defensive posture' of our country, no longer 'respectable,' was the object of contempt and ridicule among foreigners."

"We had voluntarily foregone the advantage of a position where, as he said, 'we might choose peace or war,' and where other nations would not, again in his words, 'lightly hazard the giving us provocation.' For this change of policy few men were more directly responsible than James Madison, and when, in his inaugural address, he laments that, while it had been 'the true glory of the United States to cultivate peace by observing justice,' yet 'this unexceptional course could not avail against the injustice and violence' of other nations, he gave reluctant, but all the more eloquent, testimony to the truth of Washington's belief that only 'the strong man armed' among nations could enjoy with security the blessings of peace."

"It is even more significant to note the effect on ourselves than the effect on foreigners of our changed attitude as to the national defense; seldom has there been a more striking proof that a nation wholly unprepared for

war may well be only the less pacific. Our war of 1812 was unquestionably caused by grave and repeated provocation, but before it was declared the provocation had ceased. Our well-founded complaints were unheeded, indeed often so treated as to aggravate the grievance, so long as the utter neglect of our military and naval resources convinced those of whom we complained that no wrong would goad us into war; but, as it became more and more probable that the pressure of an exasperated public opinion would finally force our reluctant Government to draw the sword, more and more regard was paid to our remonstrances and, when war became a fact, all the really serious causes of war had practically disappeared. But it was then too late; strong popular passions, awakened and inflamed by oft-repeated acts of insulting apprehension, swept before them, like chaff before a whirlwind, the promptings of prudence, no less than the desire for peace, and our intentionally defenseless condition, which had provoked war by tempting aggression, served only to make that war disastrous. Only such as will not see things as they are in the lessons of history need be told that nations, like individuals, seldom fight from the dictates of self-interest or calm reason, and are rarely in a mood to reason calmly as to their interests when fighting is before them."

"I ask, then, of all thoughtful and patriotic citizens their aid to my successor in the great department of our Federal Government but lately in my keeping, and to his colleague in the administration of the sister Service, and, most of all, to the Commander-in-Chief of our forces of land and sea, under the Constitution, in assuring our country's peace by maintaining her strength for war; I ask for the Congress a hearty support from public opinion in a liberal provision for the national defense and, moreover, a loud and clear assurance of such support to drown the clamors of self-interest, of delusion, of prejudice, of parsimony in dealing with this great question; and as with the world's approval, the noble title of 'peacemaker' has been bestowed on our first public servant, I ask that the nation be qualified for a like honor in the just judgment of mankind by giving her such strength as may gain and guard for her the peace of righteousness."

THE PHILIPPINE CONSTABULARY.

Brig. Gen. Henry T. Allen, U.S. Army, Director of the Philippine Constabulary, makes it clear in his annual report that his energetic labors to develop the Constabulary into an efficient and trustworthy police organization are at last beginning to bear fruit. The work of the Constabulary during the year covered by this report was extensive, varied and arduous, and was performed in a manner which has received the cordial approval of both the military and the civil authorities. The increasing usefulness of this organization must be credited in large degree to General Allen's energetic and well-directed efforts to raise the standard of qualifications required of Constabulary officers. In pursuance of that object it may be stated—though it does not appear in the report—that almost without exception, the present commissioned officers of the Constabulary, from highest to lowest, have served as officers in the Army, the Volunteers or the Philippine Scouts, and some have had experience as such in all three services. The junior officers are mostly graduates of American universities or colleges and were chosen for appointment after the most careful inquiry as to their character and fitness. The logical result of this mode of selection, supplemented with the additional training afforded by the Constabulary School at Manila, is that the Constabulary forces are better officered at present than ever before. This condition has naturally enough been followed by an increase of efficiency in the organization as a whole and by a marked and desirable improvement in the relations between it and the people of the islands at large. The Philippine Constabulary was instituted as an experiment which, in the early stages, was far from promising, but, thanks to the zeal and sound judgment of General Allen and the other officers of the Army associated with him in the work, it has steadily advanced and has already largely, if not completely, justified its existence. It may be that the severest test awaiting it will be in connection with the approaching elections for members of the Philippine assembly. If it proves capable of maintaining law and order in those provinces in which, as General Allen intimates, the rivalries of opposing candidates may tend to provoke disorder, the Constabulary will have established a new claim to public confidence.

General Allen states that during his absence in the United States his assistant, Col. David J. Baker, U.S.A., was in charge until ill-health, due to arduous service, compelled him to transfer control to his other assistant, Col. Harry H. Bandholtz, U.S.A., and that to those two officers is due much of the credit for the improved conditions throughout the archipelago. On June 30, 1906, the enlisted strength of the Constabulary, including the medical division and the band, was 4,932, occupying 147 posts. The number of Scout companies on duty with the civil government steadily decreased during the year, and on the date above-mentioned there were none on such duty. General Allen reviews the operations of the Constabulary in each of the five districts into which the archipelago is divided for constabulary purposes. These operations consisted in part of 11,044 patrols, expeditions, etc., in which 180,708 miles were covered, and 650 weapons and 2,757 rounds of ammunition were captured. There were ninety-six encounters with outlaws, in which 372 outlaws were killed, eighty-two wounded, and 633 captured. During the year only twenty-four enlisted men of the Constabulary deserted—a remarkably good showing—fifty-eight were killed, fifty-three died and fifty-five were wounded. One officer was killed, six were wounded and five died.

General Allen states that the field work of the year presents a strong argument for the rearmament of the Constabulary with Krag-Jorgensen rifles or carbines with bayonets. Most of the loss among the enlisted men was caused by bolo and spear thrusts. After once discharging their single-shot Springfield they had great difficulty in reloading and at the same time keeping out of reach of the heavy bolos of the fanatics. It is held that the Constabulary seriously needs a regular, small and wisely administered medical division.

General Allen makes the gratifying statement that continuous and successful efforts are being made to raise the standard of Constabulary officers. With this end in view the Constabulary School at Manila has been developed as fast as was possible. The result of this training is demonstrated in the harmony and mutual assistance between the Constabulary and the provincial and municipal officials and the people throughout the provinces and in the generally improved conditions that prevail. A request has recently been made to have annually four of the Filipino graduates of American insti-

tutions incorporated into the Constabulary corps, and if this is effected they too will be required to pass through this school. The Director of Education has also been requested to recommend annually six graduates of the most advanced educational institutions under him for appointment as subinspectors. Major Mair, who has had charge of this school, and his assistants have under difficult circumstances accomplished very satisfactory results. It is a school for training non-commissioned officers as well as commissioned ones.

It is frankly stated by General Allen that the use of American troops in Cavite province in 1905 gave to the law-abiding people of that section more confidence in the strength of the American administration to protect them, and acted as a great quietus upon the lawless elements. In the Island of Leyte the prompt use of American troops prevented wanton destruction and checked the further growth of the present outbreak there.

Because of the increased efficiency of Constabulary officers the relations between the Constabulary and the people of the islands are considerably improved, but the rivalry for seats in the projected Philippine Assembly may give rise to some minor perturbations. It is noted that throughout the provinces ex-Constabulary and ex-Scout soldiers are to be found performing civic duties as town councilors and as lieutenants and sergeants of police which without their Service training they would never have been qualified to perform. When volunteers have been called for in the disaffected provinces a considerable number of these discharged men have responded.

GOOD WORD FOR SPANIARDS AT SANTIAGO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The daily newspapers regale us from time to time with individual accounts of the Santiago campaign. The editorial comments elicited by, or I may say formulated upon these, in many instances, fake accounts, afford us no inconsiderable amusement, and for this they are intended. It appears to me that the participants in contests are prone to take a very narrow view, the situation always being highly colored and the truth distorted by the wrought-upon imagination.

Believing, therefore, as all men do, that the sphere of observation of any one individual on the field of battle narrows down to small limits in which the vanishing point of diagonals (mathematically speaking) is taken near the center of the picture, the foreground must be distorted out of all due proportion to the general effect.

From which it must be inferred that the writer believes that a more dispassionate or impartial view of the Santiago situation may be rendered by one who "scents the battle from afar" than by one who was actually engaged in that sanguinary strife. Let him venture a few remarks gathered from authoritative sources. As nearly as these facts can be unraveled, it will be seen that the orders received at Shafter's headquarters by the division of brigade commanders on the afternoon of June 30 to the American forces so disposed at early dawn on the day following, that an equilateral triangle having sides of four miles each, can be safely taken to illustrate the general position of our active Army. Kent commanded the infantry at the left hand angle, with the cavalry under Sumner (temporary) on his immediate right. This is what was known as the San Juan side of the problem.

This combined force numbered, in all, about 7,500 men. At the other angle of the advancing side of the triangle (El Caney), if we include the force under Bates, there were also some 7,500 American troops under Shafter. Shafter was on high ground overlooking the whole field (as officially stated) and at the rear angle of the triangle a point equivalent to some four miles from both Kent and Lawton. The advanced or engaged side of this triangle was not parallel to the ground line of advance upon Santiago, but so oblique that it made an angle of about 45 degrees with the general line of the enemy's intrenchments around the city of Santiago. Kent, when in position at the "green knoll," was directed to halt and not attack without orders, as it was expected that Lawton with Chaffee would make short work of the Spaniards at El Caney on the right, capturing that place by eight or nine a.m., after which by a complete left turn the forward side of the triangle was expected to swing around upon Kent as a pivot, carrying this side of the triangle over about 90 degrees, after which the entire American force was to make a simultaneous forward movement both right and left and to triumphantly enter Santiago the night of the same day and to thus possess the place. The plan was admirably conceived, but why, let us inquire, was it not executed? Why, also, on the days following was an assault upon the Spanish forces surrounding Santiago deprecated or indeed opposed by a majority of the general officers, as well as by the field officers of Regulars and Volunteers, who before were eager for the fray? Why, indeed, did Shafter, a most aggressive officer always, wish to go even further and desire to withdraw from the position gained on July 1 after his bloody contest?

The answer is here: Our forces at El Caney found 740 Spaniards in block houses, stone fort and stone church provided with an inexhaustible supply of small-arm ammunition for their Mauser repeaters, and made a desperate resistance, a rat in the corner business of it—a resistance so effective that the right of our line, which was expected to move forward about nine a.m., was held in check until four p.m., after a display of marked gallantry on all hands, attends with heavy loss, while, be it said to the credit of the enemy, most of their force was found dead at their post shot through the loop holes and in the head in most instances.

In the meantime the left of the line under Kent and Sumner (Wheeler being ill) was fretting to be unleashed. This part of the line or angle of our triangle had for four or five hours been almost decimated by the withering fire of the intrenched Spaniards. When, through the urgent appeal of Kent, Generals Miles and Hawkins, Lieut. J. D. Miley, in name of General Shafter, authorized the left to advance, owing to the delay on the left, the ridge in the front was carried. To both the Infantry and Cavalry equal credit is due in this successful assault, nor was it known which portion of the enemy's lines would be pierced or from whence the fire from his intrenchments came. It was sufficient to know that both arms suffered proportionately and the good work of all redounded to the credit of the whole. All this talk about one name and another name, one hill and another hill, is mere nonsense. The general line of the ridge was captured by the simultaneous and united advance of the whole, and the Fort San Juan intrenchment proved, as the sequel showed, the most resistant. But here, too, the force of the enemy may be safely or conservatively placed at not more than 1,000 men, possibly not even to exceed 800. They were, however, on the defensive, well intrenched, with stacks of ammunition and, had the fire all to themselves for several

hours, delivering but receiving no punishment in return. In fact the accounts show that our losses were not so great during the moments of assault as during the hours of idle waiting for the attack to realize on the right at El Caney.

That 1,500 men should have so heroically resisted the advance of ten times their number, of what has been recognized as the flower of our Army and the peer of any army in the world, was the real cause of hesitation to advance further into the interior of the Spanish line of works, and the authorities in Washington and the people safe at home did not know that they were asking (shall we not say demanding) in their insistence upon a further advance against troops well entrenched and more than amply supplied with the Mauser cartridges.

Had Hobson blocked the passage of the Spanish fleet to the sea and the force and armament of the vessels been brought to the defense of Santiago, the record of the American Army before Santiago would have been written in blood in the page of history and the people of our country would then have learned what it is to require the accomplishment of aims with inadequate means.

All honor to our intrepid foe.

RETIRED.

ARGUMENT FOR ARTILLERY INCREASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In the summer of 1905 combined Army and Navy exercises were held in the vicinity of Chesapeake Bay and included the defenses of Washington, Baltimore and Hampton Roads. The garrisons at these places are all Coast Artillery and consisted of 1,898 troops. In order to provide for one relief for the proper operation of the elements of defense, it was necessary to send 4,029 additional troops into the exercise area; and these additional troops were drawn from the forts along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts from Maine to Florida, practically stripping those posts which were not concerned in the exercises. These certainly are not Service conditions. Blows are struck with suddenness under the conditions of modern warfare. The coast defenses must be ready to withstand the first attack; to delay the enemy and give time for preparation so urgently needed elsewhere. Nor can the militia be looked to, to supply the deficiency—an artilleryman can not be improvised and in time of peace the militia as a body do not care to co-operate with the Coast Artillery. It has been the writer's experience that a recruit does not become of any real value to the Artillery under nine months, and for the positions requiring skill and constant training (of which there are many) from one to two years.

The increase in the Artillery asked for in the bill now before Congress, H.R. 17347, would give the coast defenses one skeleton relief to bear the brunt of the first attacks and to form a nucleus for a war increase. Weakness in our coast defense would be a serious defect and would lay open our large harbors to the raids of the enemy and would affect the efficiency of our Navy in no small degree, requiring that it act on the defensive—instead of the offensive—as did the Japanese in their recent war.

Secondly, the F.A. would be increased by only six batteries, or six regiments of six batteries, each making the proportion of F.A. to the other two arms still less than that of the armies of Europe. The F.A. in the Russo-Japanese war played a highly important part, and, with the advance in guns and powder of the present day, the F.A. will be called upon to do still more.

Thirdly, the two branches have nothing in common. The training is entirely different in each, and the work required of one would never be required of the other. The tactical problems presented to the coast are separate and distinct from those met with by the field.

Fourthly, there are certain positions to be filled in the C.A. which require knowledge of electricity, machinery and mathematics. The pay of the C.A. soldier is the same as that of the Infantry—private, \$13; corporal, \$15, and sergeant, \$18, per month, with certain small increases for length of service, etc. He may, by passing a rigid examination, conducted by a board of three officers, be able to classify as a first or second class gunner, the former paying \$2 and the latter \$1 monthly. The scope of this examination is large and includes a thorough knowledge of the duties of a gunner at the guns and in the plotting room, calling for no small knowledge of machinery, electricity, powders, instruments, cordage, etc. It usually requires a year's instruction for a man to pass and oftentimes more.

Cases are very common of recent years where an Artillery soldier by taking a course at one of the correspondence schools in conjunction with the technical training and three years practical experience received during his enlistment, has been able to fit himself for some well-paid position in civil life, the most usual being that of draughtsman, electrician or machinist. This can mean but one thing—that the pay of the soldier is not a sufficient inducement to cause re-enlistment and the Service thereby loses a valuable and efficient soldier at the time when his re-enlistment would be of great value to the Coast Artillery. The training given these men is such as can not be duplicated in civil life and there is a constant demand for them from those firms who want disciplined, capable, and practical men to fill positions requiring skill and experience.

The Senate Committee has passed favorably upon this bill, and it is now before the House of Representatives for action. It is to be hoped that the true conditions of Coast Artillery will be laid before them, clearly and concisely, that they may realize the great importance this measure bears to the defenses of our seacoast and the efficiency of our Coast Artillery.

ARTILLERYMAN.

LOOKING FOR OLD FRIENDS.

Yuma, Ariz., Dec. 8, 1906.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I am addressing this letter to you for the purpose of finding out how many of my old friends are still in the Army. I commenced navigating the Colorado river in 1863, and am still plying on its muddy waters. Eighteen miles above Yuma the U.S. Reclamation Service have now put an obstruction in the river, and I am endeavoring to get a bill through Congress for relief for the steamer Cochran and barge Silas J. Lewis. During the administration of Generals Mason, Crook, Stoneman and Courts, I carried troops and supplies up the Colorado river when they were fighting the Apaches. Admiral Dewey, in 1875, knew me while in command of the sloop of war Narragansett, and by noticing this in your valuable paper, am sure he will give me a letter. I think there is a retired Army officer, John J. C. Lee, now living in Washington. I think there must be a good many of the young West Point officers yet in the Army that went up the river with me and will endorse me, such

as Tutherly, Hinds, Mellon, Pratt and Cowles. By giving this publication in your paper, you will confer a great favor.

J. A. MELLON, master, steamer Cochran.

THE PRESIDENT'S AUTHORITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Will you be kind enough to inform many inquirers under what law the President, either as President or Commander-in-Chief of the Army, of his own motion is authorized to dismiss a company or battalion of soldiers? Also state whether there is any limit as to the number of soldiers, battalions or regiments he can dismiss. He is condemned here almost universally for his action in dismissing the battalion of the 25th Infantry, and his friends think that there must be some law under which such action can be taken without the necessity of a court-martial or board of inquiry, and so justify this seemingly arbitrary decision.

"AN OLD SOLDIER."

We know of no law directly authorizing the President to dismiss a company or a battalion of soldiers. No law is required, as his authority to dismiss is an attribute of sovereignty inherent in his office and pertaining to his position as Commander-in-Chief. As was said by the Court of Claims in the case of Street vs. U.S.: "The power of command and control reserved by the Crown was placed by the Constitution in the hands of the President." The question is not as to the authority of the President to dismiss, but whether in using this authority he has not inflicted a penalty in contravention of the protection afforded to the citizen by Art. V of Amendments to the Constitution, which provides that no man "shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law."

The authority possessed by the President, as we understand it, is analogous to the authority a private employer has to dismiss a servant at will, subject in such case to any claim the servant may have under the law for violation of contract. No matter how flagrant the offense for which the servant is dismissed, he can only be punished by due process of law, except so far as the dismissal without character, that is to say, without a recommendation in the case assumed, involves punishment. A soldier cannot be subject to dishonorable discharge without the verdict of a court-martial, and the discharge without honor, which is a recent invention, is regarded by its critics as an attempt to escape this requirement, the legality of which is questioned by Winthrop in his Digest of the decisions of the Judge Advocate's Department. The "discharge without honor" first appears in the Army Regulations of 1895.

REMINISCENT OF TWO STOUT GENERALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The JOURNAL of Dec. 1 quoted an item from the Washington Star titled "General Shafter on Fat Men," which, though interesting and doubtless true as to incident, is somewhat inaccurate. It was probably written by someone not personally acquainted with the doughty General. Shafter was surely an obese man, but he scarcely weighed the four hundred pounds or more as alleged in the article mentioned. That he had an aversion for fat men was evidenced when, some years ago, as member of a retiring board, he avowedly favored the retirement of a major of the line solely on account of obesity and consequent unfitness for active mounted duty. The subject under examination asked the board to record Shafter's weight and girth, as well as his own, for official comparison, but without avail. The major was relegated while Colonel Shafter, apparently unfitted, if at all, to a greater extent in that respect than the victim, continued to serve as a colonel and general officer even beyond the statutory age limit in the Regular Army. The item in question is in error as to Shafter's "tremendous basso." In many years of association with him his voice as I heard it was not such as might have been expected from a very strong and robust man. He could talk loud enough on occasion, but generally with a nasal, strident twang, especially during his outbursts of emphatic praise or censure of officer or soldier. In common with most commanders of high rank, he had conspicuous faults, but withal many worthy traits of character and unquestioned abilities.

Another fat officer, contemporary with Shafter, was Gen. Zenas B. Bliss. They were warm friends, though very different in personal characteristics as well as in their methods of official command, discipline and instruction. Bliss was of a more symmetrical stature and had a finer soldierly bearing in spite of his obesity. As with Shafter, his size and weight were not indicative of his vocal tones, which were not basso by any means, either. On drills and parades his words of command as uttered were distinct and resonant and with never a shout. In conversation his voice was unaffectedly modulated, and he was a charming raconteur. He had an unfailing store of good anecdotes, and the enjoyment of listening to them was enhanced by the expression of his sparkling eyes suffused with tears of merriment, his great body convulsed with hearty but never noisy laughter. In entertaining his friends at the club or in his own hospitable home Bliss never regaled them with chestnuts.

F. M. C.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 12, 1906.

HOW TO SECURE MEN FOR THE NAVY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

To improve the naval Service and keep it in excellence, three things are essential: First, good food and plenty; second, good treatment, and third, good pay. I am willing to acknowledge we are above other navies in respect to pay, yet there is no excuse for keeping the present rate of compensation when there are many good and strong reasons for a higher recompense in return for the service of the enlisted man.

The Navy should offer to all young men of the country, with a common school education, the opportunity of learning a trade by enlisting as an apprentice for a stated period and serving a stated time at his trade aboard ship. The time of servitude should be divided between sea and shore duty so that a man on re-enlistment can, if he wishes, serve on shore in the shops of the yard. This is a

new feature that will hit hard, yet it is no more than right to have the men aboard ship attend to their own repairs or work while doing their shore duty on the ships that they cruised on or were associated with. The mechanics aboard ship are competent and with higher pay excellent workmen would be obtained, who could do the work now being done by yardmen in quicker time, with better results and at less expense.

The opportunity of learning a trade would entice the young element; the chance of shore duty would attract the married or older men, and these two with fair treatment will work wonders in keeping our Navy up to the standard and our enlisted force full of good and active men.

ELECTRICIAN, 2d Class, U.S.N.

FRUIT FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

Manila, Philippine Islands, Oct. 20, 1906.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The role played by native fruits and vegetables as conveyers of dysentery, cholera and typhoid is so well known to the military authorities, that the use of such articles, except those that are boiled prior to eating, is practically prohibited by existing orders and, during cholera epidemics, absolutely interdicted.

The recommendation has been made by Col. W. T. Wood, Inspector General of the division, that the Subsistence Department, at posts provided with ice or cold storage arrangements, carry American fruit such as oranges, apples and grape fruit for sale to officers and men. This recommendation is so essentially practical in its bearing on the health and comfort of the troops that it is thought you would be willing to make some editorial comment on the matter.

The city of San Francisco, from which our Pacific coast transports sail for the Philippines, is the fruit market of the world; nowhere else can a greater variety of fruit be obtained at less cost than in that city. All of our transports are equipped with refrigerating plants and cold storage compartments. It costs little, if any more to fill these compartments with fresh fruit for the Philippines than to bring them out empty. In Manila the Subsistence Department has a section of the Insular cold storage warehouse, in which this fruit could be stored and distributed to the posts having ice supply, and practically all the commands are so equipped. The inter-island transports have refrigerating rooms or refrigerators and there seems to be no reason why Zamboanga, Cebu or Iloilo should not be as well supplied as Manila.

Until about four months ago the sales commissary in Manila had some fruit for sale when transports arrived, but seldom was any ever sent to the outposts for sale. The military population of Manila can purchase just so much and no more; hence what they did not purchase usually lay in the sales commissary in that town and rotted while the posts outside would only have been too glad to get a share of the fruit in the first place. At the present time therefore there is absolutely no fresh fruit supplied by the Subsistence Department in the Philippines to troops serving there, though it is possible to purchase a poor grade of oranges and apples at exorbitant rates from civilian dealers in Manila.

The question is one having such a practical bearing on the health and comfort of persons in the Philippines that it is to be hoped you will give it some attention. The Subsistence Department people in Manila claim that they have discontinued the importation of fruit on account of the loss resulting from the rotting of what was not sold in the city, where all of it was kept for sale to a minute fraction of the military establishment. If they would distribute the fruit, pro rata to all posts, there would be no loss, as it would all be sold and none would have time to rot.

POMONA.

SELECTION AND ELIMINATION.

December 28, 1906.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I am very sorry you thought best not to publish anything relating to the Reichmann matter, not because of the man personally, for as I said before he is an entire stranger to me, but I read between the lines of the various letters published and see in them a method of obtaining Captain Reichmann's assignment to the General Staff. I had hoped to bring out a little healthy comment on this subject and in the interest of a large number of competent officers who, from lack of influential friends, are never assigned to any detailed work, are thus unable to demonstrate their ability, and as years go on fall into that class, which by reason of faithful and efficient service with their companions, is denominated by the President "good men of mediocre ability."

I think the time has come when all of the officers of the Service must speak their mind freely on these subjects or by reason of the Selection and Elimination bills we will have a system forced upon us which will forever preclude the ordinary man (not ordinary in ability but ordinary as to influential friends) from any advancement.

I feel that the higher authorities are all wrong in conceding that promotion is the only thing that will keep officers from rusting out. They are not influenced by such things entirely, and if so, that would be the strongest reason against elimination and selection. Nor does the United States contract to give a man steady promotion when he enters the Service. If favors were distributed a little more evenly and if the authorities would sustain the findings of courts-martial and examination boards, the Army would in a short time be on a plane with the U.S. judges, who are men of learning—all of them up in their profession and yet as a class have no hope of promotion. The strenuous life adopted lately in the Army has caused our higher authorities to lose their balance and to attribute to those in authority a degree of honesty, fairness and ability which they think is not possessed by a more modest man who simply does his duty quietly. I know that the large majority of the Army feel as I do on these subjects, but our mouths are gagged by the Military Secretary's order, and though we see serious danger ahead, we are powerless. Captain Reichmann's case is but one of a number.

RETIRED.

RIGHTS OF RETIRED SOLDIERS.

Newark, N.J., Dec. 19, 1906.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In answer to a correspondent in a late issue of the JOURNAL, you stated that while the sum of thirty-five dollars was allowed for the burial of soldiers in active service, no such allowance was made for soldiers on the retired list. What, then, is to become of the retired soldier who has no one to give him a Christian burial? Can a retired soldier get medicine and medical advice free from a military hospital? Can he go there as an indigent patient if he is sick? I assure you this is a subject which has a serious aspect for a lot of us.

J. T. B.

One of the most important recommendations made by Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray, Chief of Artillery, which has been approved by the Secretary of War, provides for the transfer of the School of Submarine Defense of the Artillery Corps from Fort Totten, N.Y., to Fort Monroe, Va., where it is to be consolidated with the Artillery School. An estimate of \$538,000 has been sent to Congress by the Secretary of War for the construction of new school buildings at Fort Monroe, which will be used jointly by the Artillery School and the School of Submarine Defense. It is hoped at the War Department that Congress will at this session make this appropriation, in order that there be no unnecessary delay in the establishment of an elaborate artillery institution at Fort Monroe. At the best it will probably be two years before the School of Submarine Defense can be taken to Fort Monroe, but it is believed that the location of the school at Fort Monroe will make for the betterment of the Artillery Service. The proposition is to have a brigadier general of the Army, who was formerly an Artillery officer, in command at the combined schools at Fort Monroe, and it is probable that if Col. R. D. Potts, Art. Corps, is promoted to be a brigadier general in 1907, as has been intimated, he will be the first commanding officer of the consolidated schools. The Secretary of War is thoroughly in accord with General Murray in the plan for the establishment of an elaborate Artillery institution at Fort Monroe. It is said at the War Department that the transfer of the School of Submarine Defense to Fort Monroe from Fort Totten will not entail any great loss to the Government in the matter of the buildings at the latter post, some of which have only recently been constructed. Under the scheme of Artillery concentration devised by General Murray and approved by the Secretary of War, Fort Totten is to be one of the points of concentration for Coast Artillery troops. The garrison there is to be increased by the entire garrison at Fort Schuyler, where it is proposed to leave only a small detachment of men. The increased garrison will fill all of the quarters at the post and the only building for which there will be no use is the old school building, which is not, in any event, of any great value.

The New York Sun says: "The Order of the Carabao is constituted of officers of the Army and Navy who have served in the Philippines—of course, under the starry flag of freedom—and its chief object is to afford to those members who may have escaped alive from that abhorrent exile an opportunity to get together and to celebrate their rescue. Opulent in the matter of name, but quite destitute as regards a local habitation, the Carabaos have so far contented themselves with banquets here and there, but the reunions have always been characterized by a harmonious intimacy and a heartfelt rejoicing intelligible only to those who have suffered frightfully and lived to swap experiences. Realizing the need of an anthem for such occasions, in the proper veneration whereof all present might join with honest thunder and yet without fear of marring the artistic effect, some military officer too modest to publish his identity composed a song some years ago, and this song is now given on all festive occasions with a vigor and enthusiasm calculated to beggar the echoes of the Blue Ridge and to throw Messrs. Hammerstein and Conried into a catalepsy of peculiar force. We cannot find, however, any authoritative sanction for the rumor, impudently current at one time, to the effect that a very illustrious and all powerful Person has prohibited this song at Carabao symposiums and festivities. There was much talk of such an edict not long ago. Military men took their civilian cronies aside and certified, with confidence and volubility, to its promulgation. We are, however, in a position to assert without fear of successful contradiction that no such order has ever emanated from the source of wisdom and the seat of power. If any one would present the contrary, let him come on with his proofs!"

In his "Military Government and Martial Law," Birkhimer says: "It has been judicially decided that the phrase 'a law of the United States,' in Section 753, R.S., does not necessarily mean a statute law. It means unwritten law as well. Commenting upon the language of the Constitution, that the President 'shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed,' the Supreme Court says: 'Is this duty limited to the enforcement of acts of Congress or of treaties of the United States according to their express terms, or does it include the rights, duties and obligations growing out of the Constitution itself, or international relations, and all the protection implied by the nature of the Government under the Constitution?' The argument of the court, upon which it based its opinion, was that the latter view was the correct one, and consequently that the phrase 'law of the United States' in the statute embraced acts taken in pursuance of the injunction to 'see that the laws were faithfully executed,' if they were necessary and proper to that end, even although they were not prescribed in the letter of the law equally as though they were enjoined and fully set out in the statute book." The ground was taken in no unmistakable manner that a written law was not necessarily meant by the statute (Section 753), but that any obligation, fairly and properly inferable from the Constitution, or any duty of an executive officer to be derived from the general scope of his duties under the laws of the United States, is 'a law' within the phrase 'a law of the United States' contained in that section, 2."

The claim of Capt. John W. Heavey, 11th Inf., for commutation of quarters from Oct. 3 to Nov. 23, 1906, when he was on duty with his regiment in Cuba, on the ground that his absence from the University of Wyoming, where he had been stationed, was of a temporary nature, has been denied by the War Department on the strength of an opinion rendered by the Acting Judge Advocate General. Captain Heavey was stationed on duty at the University of Wyoming, when, on Sept. 30, 1906, he was relieved from there and ordered to join his regiment at Newport News, Va. Both the telegraphic order on which he acted and the General Order of the War Department on which the telegram was based show that Captain Heavey was relieved from duty at the University of Wyoming. He was later on again detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the same university. The Acting Judge Advocate General in his opinion on this matter said: "It is clear that Captain Heavey, while temporarily absent from Wyoming in point of time, was, for that time, absolutely detached from duty with the University of Wyoming and, therefore, not temporarily absent from his station in the sense contemplated by the Act of Feb. 27, 1893, or by Paragraph 1330 of the Army Regulations, which is in furtherance of that statute. After his relief from the University of Wyoming the status

of Captain Heavey was that of an officer on duty with his regiment until he received the new detail."

General Picquart, the new French Minister of War, who was forced out of the Army of France because of his steadfast friendship for Major Dreyfus, has revealed his magnanimous nature by promoting General Andry from general of brigade to general of division, Andry having been a member of the court-martial which sentenced Picquart, who at the time was a colonel, to expulsion from the service. Paris despatches also state that General Picquart has caused a tremendous commotion among the red tape commanders by reminding them that soldiers are to remain soldiers, and not to act as body servants to officers, their wives or their children. This constituted, until the advent of M. Picquart, a real abuse in the French army. There were soldier cooks, soldier charwomen, soldier coachmen, soldier gardeners, soldier waiters, soldier chambermaids and soldier grooms. By his stringent measures General Picquart has thus transferred fully 25,000 men from the kitchen and pantry to the flag. General Picquart's regulations in regard to the young priests now liable to military service, from which they were hitherto exempt, brings nearly 6,000 able bodied young men into the ranks of the infantry and the cavalry regiments. By these two measures alone the energetic Minister of War has added over 30,000 men to the fighting strength of France.

Governor Cox, of Tennessee, who, on behalf of the people of that State, presented a service of silver to the cruiser Tennessee at Norfolk, Va., on Dec. 15, made an address in which he urged a steady increase of the Navy. Addressing Capt. Albert G. Berry, U.S.N., commanding the Tennessee, and the officers and men of the ship, Governor Cox said in part: "I believe in a big stick. I believe that big stick should be the Navy. I believe that we should have the most powerful navy that floats the seas. If we build such a navy it will be officered and manned by the bravest and best seamen that shall board a ship in any country save our own. Every civilization of the ancients was destroyed by vandals. If we are not prepared to resist it, our vandal may be the 'Yellow Peril.' Minimize the Army and magnify the Navy. Let the States have their National Guard to keep the peace at home and protect life and property against mob violence. Have a small standing army for coast defense, but a navy that will typify the progress, energy, grit and fight of the greatest people that inhabit the earth. A navy not to invite war, but that shall guarantee peace. That will make us The Hague of the world; but if war must come, a navy will destroy our enemies on land and on sea." As the Army is already "minimized" Governor Cox can safely devote his undivided energies to securing an increase of the Navy.

The question of whether an officer of the Army who has waived the statute of limitations and consented to be tried by general court-martial, may afterward plead the statute of limitation, came before the War Department this week and was referred to the Judge Advocate General of the Army. The question arose in the case of Capt. Frederick W. Cole, of the Quartermaster's Department, who is now in Manila and was tried there on charges pertaining to the investigations which were made into the affairs of the Government furniture shop. The Acting Judge Advocate General did not settle the question, but said: "If, as would appear in this case, however, the court-martial has come to a conclusion through having accepted the plea, notwithstanding the earlier waiver, the question is settled so far as the particular case before that particular court is concerned, and the law need not be discussed. A court-martial is sufficient unto itself in determining points of law, subject to the further action of the reviewing authority. This office is not possessed of any information in regard to the charges which are being prosecuted before a civil tribunal in the case of Captain Cole."

The following is the latest official schedule of the ports of call of the Army torpedo planters: Gen. Henry Knox: To report to the commanding officer, Artillery District of Key West, for work at Key West Barracks and Fort Dade, Fla., after which to proceed to the Artillery District of Savannah for work at Fort Screven, Ga.; Col. George Armistead: To report to the commanding officer, Artillery District of Pensacola, in April, 1907, for work at Fort Barrancas, Fla., after which to proceed to the Artillery District of Charleston for work at Fort Caswell, N.C.; Major Samuel Ringgold: To report to the commanding officer, Artillery District of New Orleans, and the commanding officer, Artillery District of Pensacola, for the purpose of taking up mines laid last year, and inspection of the mine equipment at Forts St. Philip, La., and Morgan, Ala., the instruction work at these posts being omitted, thence to proceed to the Artillery District of Charleston for regular instruction work at Fort Moultrie, S.C.

The Birmingham, Ala., News says: "Had the Army canteen never been abolished the primary cause of the Brownsville trouble would have been removed, for the soldiers would then have had their own bar at camp, the necessity of visiting the town to procure drink would have been done away with, and the drinking itself under the eyes of the officers would more than likely have been even more moderate, for the Army canteen had regulations about drinking 'too much,' which were generally enforced to the letter. So it strikes me that if the soldiers of our Army are to drink it were better to let them do so at their own campside under the regulations of the Army and under the surveillance of their officers, and this is especially true in the case of negro soldiers, rather than visiting the nearby towns for their carousals, creating dissatisfaction, raising disturbances, and in this case even shooting down an officer of the law after having 'shot up' the town and insulted and terrified an entire community."

The War Department has heard nothing in confirmation of the story appearing in the Manila papers that all the men of Company M, 24th Infantry, have been placed in arrest because of their sympathy with Sergeant Taylor, who killed his company officer at Albuera, Leyte, P. I., last October. The papers in the case of Taylor forwarded to the War Department will make the matter clear. According to the Manila newspapers the act of Taylor, who previously bore a good character, was not merely a vine-crazed outbreak. Lieutenant Calvert had

occasion to call Taylor down, and he did so. The words he used increased Taylor's previous resentment against the officer. Calvert told him to go to his quarters under arrest, and was about to call the guard when Taylor drew his revolver and fired. The men of the company, the local papers state, sided with the murderer. The account of the shooting of Lieutenant Calvert given in a private letter states that the entire company showed great grief at his death, and on their own motion wrote a letter of condolence to his mother, Mrs. Jackson. Taylor's plea is said to be self-defense, which is wholly inconsistent with the fact that he shot Lieutenant Calvert twice in the back while he was trying to get away, and after he fell fired a shot which entered the mouth and blew off the top of the head. The letter referred to appears on page 494.

It is reported that the Navy Department has been officially notified that in order to take part in the naval display of the Jamestown Exposition to be held in the waters of Hampton Roads during the coming spring and summer, Rear Admiral Kataoka and a squadron of cruisers of the Imperial Japanese navy will arrive at San Francisco sometime during the month of March. The fleet will leave Yokohama Jan. 5, and will proceed first to Honolulu. From the Hawaiian Islands it will then proceed directly to San Francisco. An elaborate entertainment will be provided for the Japanese visitors, and nothing will be spared that will tend to their pleasure in any way. It is announced that aside from the visit to Jamestown calls will be made at other ports, including New York, Boston, Portsmouth and Norfolk.

The New York Sun very truthfully says of Brownsville, Texas: "As a rule, the men who represent the financial, social and material importance of the town are old soldiers of the Union Army and their descendants. The assumption that Brownsville is a typical 'Southern community,' where everybody hates the negro and delights in subjecting him to injury and humiliation will not bear a moment's honest and enlightened inquiry. The truth is that Brownsville, so far as concerns the character, influence and importance of its constituent elements, is much more a 'Northern community' than is either Chicago or New York. The Brownsville incident, if the discussion is to serve any useful purpose, must be divested of all confusing and meretricious complications and subjected to the white light of well-informed and candid investigation."

On Christmas day Major Jefferson R. Kean, of the Army Medical Department, who has had charge of the sanitary work in Havana, Cuba, sent a most encouraging cablegram to the Surgeon General of the Army relative to yellow fever conditions there. He said: "No cases of yellow fever reported in Havana for the week ending Monday, the 24th. One case at Placetas and one at Cruces, both from latter focus. Cases on hand in Havana, this date last year, thirteen." Much gratification is felt at the War Department over the excellent work performed by Major Kean in cleaning out the yellow fever in Havana, and it is hoped that by Jan. 1, 1907, he will be able to report that there is not one case of yellow fever in all Cuba.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Tribune says: "A proposal to reduce the size of the cavalry arm of the French army—the branch of the service which has steadily decreased in importance with the increasing range of small arms—is attracting much attention in the army, in Parliament and in the press. The discussion revolves about the necessity for strengthening the artillery, upon which the fate of modern battles depends. As Parliament, with constantly growing budgets and a deficit for the present year of about 200,000,000 francs, will not listen to an increase of military expenses, the only possibility of strengthening the artillery is at the expense of another arm of the service, and all agree that cavalry can be sacrificed with least danger."

Newspaper reports state during the Christmas-day festivities at Fort Sheridan, Ill., in the presence of a large number of enlisted men of the 9th U.S. Cavalry, colored, who were seated at dinner, Sergt. John Griffin shot and killed Corp. William Taylor in a quarrel arising from a dispute concerning a negro woman. Griffin was placed under arrest and will be tried. On the night of Dec. 24 an enlisted man of the 9th U.S. Cavalry, stationed at Fort Leavenworth, created a disturbance on a street car returning from Leavenworth because, as alleged by the conductor, he refused to pay his fare. No blows were struck, but foul epithets were passed, and it is charged that several negro soldiers after leaving the car, hurled stones at it. Three soldiers, charged with complicity in the affair, are in the guard house, and an investigation is in progress.

A Victoria, B.C., despatch of Dec. 23 says: "The steamer Athenian, which arrived here to-day from Japan, brought word that the Japanese government had published the report of Mr. Hanihara, second secretary of embassy at Washington, regarding the sealing incident last summer at St. Paul Island, in Bering Sea. The Japanese secretary says regarding the killing of Japanese sailors: 'Both sides were to blame.'"

The War Department has sent instructions to the office of the United States district Attorney in Pittsburg, Pa., that the long-delayed case of Lieut. Ralph W. Drury, U.S.A., and Pvt. John Dowd, of the 9th Infantry, who are under indictment for the killing of William H. Crowley, a citizen of Pittsburg, must be tried without further delay. The case has been hanging fire since the shooting of Crowley on the afternoon of Sept. 13, 1904.

Brig. Gen. William S. McCaskey, U.S.A., commanding the Department of Texas, ordered a court-martial, to convene at San Antonio, on Jan. 4, to try Major Charles W. Penrose and Capt. Edgar A. Macklin, 24th Inf., in connection with the trouble with negro soldiers at Brownsville. The injury to Captain Macklin is expected to result in a postponement of the trial.

A wireless station is being installed at Fort Totten, Willets Point, N.Y., under the direction of the Signal Corps, U.S.A. The collector pole will be 165 feet high.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Lieut. James B. Hutchinson, of the Philippine Scouts, who is at present spending a leave in Montgomery, Ala., was wedded to Miss Theresa O'Malley, of Columbus, Miss., at the Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 16. The courtship and engagement of the couple covered a period of ten years. During this time Lieutenant Hutchinson, who first enlisted as a private in the 5th U.S. Infantry in the Cuban war, gradually received well-earned promotion. Until he went home on leave a week or two ago he had not seen his fiancée for five years. The groom is a great grandson of the late Governor and United States Senator Benjamin Fitzpatrick and the bride is a member of one of the best families in Mississippi. The bridal party and a number of guests were entertained with a reception at the residence of D. T. Lee, 59 Mobile street, Montgomery, Ala., a few days since, where the Lieutenant and his bride will be at home to their friends for the next month, after which they will go to the Philippines.

Capt. Robert Weldon Rose, 21st Inf., was married Dec. 19, 1906, to Miss Alpha Mabel Davis, of Mecklenburg County, Virginia. They will be at home after March 1, 1907, at Fort Logan, Colo.

Cards are out for the marriage of Miss Lucie London, daughter of the late Capt. Robert London, U.S.A., and Mrs. London, to Mr. Hansen Moore, of Los Angeles, Cal., at the residence of Capt. Clarke Smith, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., at Washington Barracks, D.C., Jan. 2.

Cards of invitation have been issued by Major and Mrs. Edward Chynoweth, 17th U.S. Inf., to the marriage of their daughter, Edna Emilie, to Lieut. Horace P. Hobbs, 17th U.S. Inf. The ceremony will take place at Ceballos, Cuba, on Saturday, Jan. 19, 1907, after which the bride and groom will visit the latter's parents, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. C. W. Hobbs, at The Highlands, Washington, D.C., for a month.

Chief Carpenter John H. Gill, U.S.N., and Miss Mary H. Wall were married in Charlestown, Mass., Dec. 20, by the Rev. Father Henry Murray. Owing to a recent death in Mrs. Gill's family, the marriage was strictly private.

The engagement has just been announced of Lieut. Henry H. Hall, 23d Inf., U.S.A., and Miss Dolores Horton of Oswego. Lieutenant Hall's resignation as an officer of the Army takes effect April 1. He resigned to enter business in Rochester, and is granted a three months' leave from Jan. 1. The marriage will be held early in January.

Miss Helen Black, daughter of Gen. John C. Black, president of the Civil Service Commission, was married to Lieut. Stephen Abbot, Art. Corps, U.S.A., on Dec. 27 at Washington, D.C. The ceremony took place in the home of the bride's father, and was performed by the Rev. Tenuis S. Hamlin, pastor of the Church of the Covenant, before a company of immediate relatives only. The bride's attendants were Mrs. Frank B. Vrooman, her sister, matron of honor, and Miss India Bell Fleming and the bride's three cousins, Miss Florence McCartney and the Misses Madeleine and Margaret Nash, all of Chicago, as bridesmaids. The best man was Lieut. James F. Bell, U.S.A., and the ushers were Lieuts. Wade H. Carpenter, Archibald H. Sunderland and Philip H. Sheridan, U.S.A., and Ensign Walter S. Anderson, U.S.N. After a wedding trip Lieut. and Mrs. Abbot will reside at West Point.

A pretty wedding was solemnized in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 26, when Miss Beulah Seldner Passano, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis T. Passano, was married to Lieut. Oscar Kemp Tolley, 14th U.S. Inf. The ceremony took place at St. Michaels and All Angels' Protestant Episcopal church, and the rector, Rev. Dr. John Gardner Murray, officiated. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore an exquisite costume of messaline satin trimmed with duchess lace and pearls. Her tulle veil was caught with orange blossoms, and she carried a shower bouquet of bride roses. Miss Ethel M. Tolley, sister of the groom, was the maid of honor and wore pink point d'esprit over pink taffeta and a pink picture hat and carried pink carnations. Mr. Leroy G. Fairbanks was the best man and the ushers were Messrs. Louis C. Miller, Beaton S. Kirby, William F. Miller, Wilbur Richardson, Frank D. Lambie and John Henry Scharrf. A breakfast at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Passano followed the ceremony. Lieut. and Mrs. Tolley left for Vancouver Barracks, Wash., where Lieutenant Tolley is stationed.

The wedding of Mrs. Richard G. S. Pond (née Klink), and Paymr. A. F. Huntington, U.S.N., will take place at the home of Mrs. Pond's sister, Mrs. Ervin Boardman, Pelham Road, New Rochelle, N.Y., on Jan. 16 next. The bride to be is sister-in-law of Comdr. V. L. Cottman, U.S.N., and of Lieut. Comdr. Emil Theiss, U.S.N.

RECENT DEATHS.

Comdr. Albert Bruce Canaga, U.S.N., head of the steam engineering department at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., dropped dead while on his way from the steam engineering building to his home in the yard, on Dec. 24. He had been in the best of health recently and his death is supposed to have been due to heart disease. Commander Canaga was born in Ohio Nov. 2, 1850, and entered the U.S. Naval Academy as a cadet engineer, Oct. 1, 1872. He was graduated in 1874, and his first sea duty was on the flagship Worcester of the home station, where he served from June, 1874, to April, 1875. He was next attached to the sloop Colorado, where he served for two months in 1875. From October of that year until September, 1877, he was attached to the flagship Richmond of the South Atlantic and South Pacific Stations. His next duty was on the old side-wheeler Michigan, on the lakes, where he was stationed for one year. He was also attached to the U.S.S. Vandallia; was on duty at the Naval Academy; the U.S.S. Lancaster when she was flagship in European waters; on the east coast of South America and on the east and the west coasts of Africa. He was on the ill-fated ship Trenton on the voyage home on special duty in connection with the trials of boilers and engines until November, 1877. He was also on duty at the Cornell university at Ithaca, N.Y.; on the U.S.S. Chicago, cruising in the South Atlantic, and in the home and European squadrons. He was on duty as inspector of machinery for torpedoboats at the Columbian Iron Works from July, 1895, to March, 1896. In the Spanish war, he served in the Bureau of Steam Engineering, of the Navy Department, and next was on duty at the Cavite naval station from December, 1899, to 1901. He had been at the Charlestown Navy Yard since June 30, 1906, and was engineering officer of the yard since

then. He leaves a son, Bruce L. Canaga, who is a midshipman in the Navy.

The body of Delaval J. Beresford, brother of Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, of the British navy, and uncle of the present Marquis of Waterford, who was killed in the wreck at Enderlin, North Dakota, on Dec. 23, will be embalmed at Minneapolis, Minn., and held awaiting orders from the dead man's relatives. Mr. Delaval Beresford was born on Jan. 19, 1862, and was at one time lieutenant in the 3d Battalion, Leicestershire, regiment.

Mr. Thomas Franklin, father of Capt. Thomas Franklin, U.S.A., died at his home, 309 E. Elmira street, San Antonio, Tex., Dec. 22, in his sixty-ninth year. He was born at Annapolis, Md.; was educated as a civil engineer, and was one of the party of American engineers who built the first railroad in Brazil for Dom Pedro. Returning to this country, he entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad, being in charge of the construction of the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad between Baltimore and Washington. Leaving the Pennsylvania, he went to the Wabash Railroad, on which he became the road master. From this road he went to the Mexican National when that road was building south from the Texan border, becoming the engineer in charge of construction. Returning from Mexico, he made his home in San Antonio, where he was engaged for many years as a civil engineer and contractor. He was interested in the construction of many of the railroads and other great public works in western Texas for the past twenty years. He leaves a wife and eight children, one of whom, Thomas Franklin, is a captain in the Army, and one daughter is the wife of Lieut. L. R. Bartlett, Art. Corps. One of Mr. Franklin's sisters is the wife of Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, U.S.N., retired, and one of his brothers is Comdr. James Franklin, U.S.N., retired. His family is one of the oldest in Maryland, having settled in Anne Arundel County when Maryland was a Catholic colony belonging to Lord Baltimore. He was widely known, especially in the Southwest, as one of the foremost civil engineers in this country and a man of great practical experience.

Mr. Martin O. Addis, father of Lieut. Emmett Addis, 10th U.S. Cav., died at Hartford, Conn., Dec. 20.

Dr. Alfred W. Gardner, who died in New York on Dec. 10, was the brother of the wife of Col. Daniel Morgan Taylor, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., and brother-in-law of the widow of the late Capt. Paul Harwood, 20th U.S. Inf.

PERSONALS.

Col. John H. Janeway, U.S.A., retired, is living at 469 Elm street, Chicago, Ill.

A son was born to the wife of Chief Yeoman John F. Flynn, U.S.N., at Berkeley, Va., Dec. 24.

A daughter, Eleanor Carlile Case, was born to the wife of Lieut. Frank L. Case, 12th U.S. Cav., on Dec. 15 at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

A daughter, Sarah Palmer Howard, was born to the wife of Capt. H. P. Howard, 14th U.S. Cav., at Fort Walla Walla, Wash., Dec. 15.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. W. T. Burwell, U.S.N., were the guests of Mrs. C. S. Johnson in Seattle, Washington, during the horse show there recently.

Pay Inspr. Harry R. Sullivan, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Sullivan, have returned from a summer spent in Norway, and are established at the Normandie, Washington, D.C., for the winter.

Mrs. Bogardus Eldridge, widow of the late Capt. Bogardus Eldridge, 14th U.S. Inf., has changed her residence from Columbus Barracks to No. 1954 N. High street, Columbus, O.

During the services at the post chapel at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., Dec. 16, under the direction of Chaplain John T. Axton, 18th Inf., the choir was accompanied by the entire 18th Infantry Band, under the leadership of Chief Musician E. J. Galyean.

Capt. Rhinelander Waldo, formerly of the Philippine Scouts, resigned as first deputy police commissioner of New York, Dec. 22, and was immediately succeeded by Arthur J. O'Keefe, who has been second deputy in charge of the Borough of Brooklyn.

Capt. and Mrs. A. C. Dillingham, U.S.N., entertained very charmingly on board the receivingship Franklin at Norfolk, Va., Dec. 20. The guests were Naval Constr. and Mrs. Lawrence S. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. M. Forney Reese and Mr. and Mrs. Hugh N. Page.

Comdr. and Mrs. George R. Clark, U.S.N., gave a charming luncheon on board the U.S.S. Texas at Norfolk, Va., Dec. 19. Their guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Allen M. Cook, Mrs. R. Spencer Douglas, Mrs. McCarthy and Lieut. Comdr. E. T. Witherspoon, U.S.N.

A charming luncheon was given on board the U.S.S. Indiana on Dec. 22 at Norfolk, Va. The table was prettily decorated in pink and green, and those present were Capt. and Mrs. Dennis H. Mahan, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Arthur C. Humphreys, Miss Denise Mahan, Miss Arabelle Hitch, Lieut. Comdr. Geo. F. Cooper, Lieut. Comdr. J. K. Robison, Ensign John S. Abbott and Midshipman C. P. Page.

Arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., for the week ending Dec. 27 included the following: Lieut. James Prentice, U.S.A.; Comdr. A. Sharp, U.S.N., and Mrs. Sharp; Gen. H. C. Ward, U.S.A., and Mrs. Ward; Lieut. S. Abbot, U.S.A.; Col. D. W. Lockwood, Lieut. T. Lamson and Surg. J. L. Sanford, U.S.A.; Mrs. E. C. Pendleton, and Major George A. Armes, U.S.A.

Arrangements have been made by the authorities of Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Gen. Robert E. Lee, the exercises to be held on Jan. 18 and 19, 1907. The celebration will open on the evening of Jan. 18 with exercises by the Graham-Lee Literary Society. On Jan. 19, at 11 a.m., Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts, will deliver an address. At 2 p.m. luncheon will be served to the Confederate Veterans by the Sons of Confederate Veterans. At 8 p.m. the alumni who were students during Gen. Robert E. Lee's presidency of Washington College (now Washington and Lee University), will have a supper.

Christmas services at Camp Columbia, Cuba, were held Sunday, Dec. 23. Mass was said at nine o'clock a.m. in the pavilion by Chaplain Waring; general service at 9:30 a.m. in the pavilion by Chaplains Pierce and Rice; holy communion at 10:00 a.m. in the pavilion by Chaplain Pierce, and there was evening service at 7:30 p.m. in the pavilion; "Ben Hur, Illustrated," in the hospital, for the sick men, by Chaplain Rice. There was an entertainment at 7:30 p.m., Dec. 24, in Field Hospital for the Sick; on Christmas an entertainment at 7:30 p.m. in the guardhouse for prisoners, and an entertainment at eight p.m., Dec. 26, in the pavilion for all. Other events scheduled are: Jan. 2, enlisted men's hop, and Jan. 9, band concert.

Chaplain Eli W. J. Lindesmith, U.S.A., retired, is residing at New Milford, Ohio.

Lieut. David E. Theelen, U.S.N., has arrived at Indian Head, Md., for duty at the proving ground there.

Lieut. Newton Mansfield, U.S.N., who is on sick leave, has gone to Fort Bayard, New Mexico, for treatment.

Capt. J. M. Simms, U.S.R.C.S., and Mrs. Simms are in Washington for the winter at 1401 Massachusetts avenue, N.W.

Capt. Guy Cushman, 15th U.S. Cav., has been ordered to Washington Barracks, D.C., for observation and treatment at the General Hospital there.

Lieut. Albert W. Marshall, U.S.N., who has been on waiting orders at his home at Greenville, Tex., is due at the navy yard, New York, for duty on Jan. 10 next.

Mrs. Wholley, wife of Capt. J. H. Wholley, 2d U.S. Inf., who has been seriously ill at St. Winifred's Hospital in San Francisco for several weeks, is convalescent.

Mrs. Richard Butler entertained in Washington, D.C., Dec. 22, at the Rochambeau, at which her guests included Gen. and Mrs. G. L. Gillespie and Gen. and Mrs. John P. Story.

Among the guests at a young people's entertainment at the home of Senator and Mrs. Foraker in Washington, D.C., were: Lieut. and Mrs. Timmons, U.S.N.; Capt. Fitzhugh Lee, U.S.A., and Capt. J. C. Gilmore, U.S.A.

Col. Valery Havard, assistant surgeon general, U.S.A., has been ordered relieved from duty as chief surgeon, Army of Cuban Pacification, and will return to Washington, D.C., and resume his duties in the office of the Surgeon General of the Army. Lieut. Col. Blair D. Taylor, deputy surgeon general, now in Havana, Cuba, has been assigned to duty as chief surgeon of the Army of Cuban Pacification.

Miss Joanna Schroeder, the third daughter of Capt. Seaton Schroeder, U.S.N., was presented to society in Washington, D.C., Dec. 22, at a tea at their home in N street. Mrs. Schroeder presented her daughter, the latter gowned in a dainty frock of white net over silk. Mrs. Wainwright presided over the tea table and Miss Durand, daughter of the British Ambassador, and Miss Oliver served punch.

Sir Mortimer Durand, the retiring British Ambassador, and Lady Durand, were guests in Washington, Dec. 22, of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh at a farewell dinner. Among those invited to meet them were the Secretary of War and Mrs. Taft, Rear Admiral O'Neil, U.S.N., retired; Capt. Richardson Clover, U.S.N., and Mrs. Clover; Capt. C. W. Fenton, U.S.A., and Mrs. Fenton, and Capt. John C. Gilmore, jr., U.S.A.

The friends of Capt. John J. Reilly, U.S.A., retired, will be pleased to learn that he has acquired an interest in the Hotel Algonquin, 59-65 West Forty-fourth street, New York city. Captain Reilly appreciates the needs of officers of the Services and their families, and all patrons can be assured of the best of service and comfort in all departments. Further information relative to the hotel will be found in its advertisement in our advertising columns.

Mrs. De Long, widow of Capt. George W. De Long, U.S.N., who lost his life in the Jeannette expedition to the Arctic regions in 1882, is in Washington to interest Congress in the movement to erect a monument to her husband in Woodlawn Cemetery, New York, where he is buried. Some time ago a bill was introduced in Congress asking for an appropriation of \$10,000 for this purpose, but it was not called up. She hopes to have a new bill framed and passed.

Capt. Paul B. Malone, 27th Inf., the author of the popular books for boys, "Winning His Way to West Point" and "A Plebe at West Point," has written a third volume in the interesting series, which is now on the press. Its title is "A West Point Yearling." Captain Malone is at present on duty as provost marshal at Headquarters of the Army of Cuban Pacification, Marianao, Cuba, as successor to Captain Menoher, who was recently recalled to the War College.

Mrs. Converse, wife of Rear Admiral Converse, U.S.N., was hostess at a luncheon in Washington, D.C., Dec. 22, for young people, entertaining, among others, Miss Josephine Durand, daughter of the British Ambassador; the Misses Marion Oliver, Bradley, Shonts, Ruggles, Leutze, Williams, Jennings, Slater, Morgan, Wilson, Miriam Terry Crosby, Schroeder and Bloomer, and Mr. Siebert; Lieut. C. Shackford, U.S.N.; Lieut. Comdr. C. L. Hussey, U.S.N.; Ensign S. C. Rowan, U.S.N., and Capt. Fitzhugh Lee, jr., U.S.A.

Miss India Bell Fleming gave an enjoyable luncheon Dec. 22 in Washington, D.C., complimentary to Miss Helen Black, daughter of General and Mrs. John C. Black, whose marriage to Lieutenant Abbot, U.S. Art. Corps, took place Dec. 27. To meet Miss Black were invited Señorita Calderon, daughter of the Bolivian Minister; the Misses Shonts, Miss Irene Moore, Miss Hastings, Miss Kearney, Miss Elizabeth Jewett, Miss Macartney, Miss Granger, and the Misses Florence McCarty and Margaret and Madeline Nash, of Chicago, three of Miss Black's bridesmaids.

The will of the late Comdr. Zera Luther Tanner, U.S.N., dated Nov. 7 last, was filed for probate in Washington, D.C., Dec. 22. By its terms the wife of the testator, Helen B. Tanner, is named executrix and is to receive a life insurance of \$10,000 in lieu of dowry. She is also to receive his swords and commissions and other personal effects. The remainder of the estate is to be divided in equal shares between his wife and daughter. One thousand dollars is set aside for the erection of a monument over his grave, and to his daughter, Ruth Frances Tanner, is devised \$10,000. The executrix, Mrs. Tanner, also filed a petition in the Probate Court asking that a guardian be appointed for Ruth Frances Tanner, the daughter of the testator, born Nov. 24, 1887.

The following notice was sent out at Madison Barracks, N.Y., by Chaplain J. H. Sutherland: "A Merry Christmas: Word has been received that Santa Claus will arrive in the post Christmas night, Dec. 25, 1906, at eight o'clock, and proceed at once to Dodge Hall, where he hopes to meet all the children of the garrison and vicinity that are in any way connected with the Army, all the officers and their families and all the enlisted men and their families. A couple of songs by the children and Colonel Reade will announce this old time friend of everybody." Commenting on this a correspondent says: "The part of the notice to the effect that 'a couple of songs by the children and Colonel Reade' would mark the arrival of Santa Claus at that post, reveals the colonel in a new light. It is only when men of his age stop playing that they begin to feel old. So far as known, the colonel has never before been advertised to sing two songs either composed by the children or with children simultaneously as an epilog to the introduction of Kris Kingle. Maybe the chaplain and the printer's devil got into a mixup."

Mrs. Roscoe Treadwell's address for the winter and spring will be at her parents' home, 1511 Grove street, Boise, Idaho.

A son, Henry Norton Sarratt, was born at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., Dec. 5, 1906, to the wife of Capt. Edwin O. Sarratt, U.S.A.

Lieut. T. M. Knox, U.S.A., and Lieut. Geo. H. Terrell, U.S.A., were among guests at Hotel Navarre, New York city, this week.

Rear Admiral John J. Hunter, U.S.N., and Lieut. G. C. Burnett, U.S.A., were guests at Hotel Astor, New York city, this week.

A board of senior pay officers will meet in Washington soon for the examination for promotion of Asst. Paymrs. J. R. Hornberger, W. L. F. Simonpietri and N. B. Farwell.

Mrs. and Miss Powell, wife and daughter of Major J. L. Powell, surgeon, have returned from the Philippines and have taken an apartment at 360 West Twenty-first street, New York city.

First Lieut. Hiram E. Mitchell, Art. Corps, U.S.A., who was retired for disability not incident to the Service on Dec. 21, is a graduate from the U.S.M.A., class of 1900. He was born in Illinois March 15, 1877.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Schley have with them for the holidays in Washington, D.C., their daughter, Mrs. Wortley, and Mr. R. Stuart Wortley, of New York; their son, Lieutenant Schley, U.S.A., and Mrs. Schley and Dr. Schley, of New York.

Second Lieut. Le Roy C. Bunker, Art. Corps, U.S.A., who has resigned for the good of the Service, to take effect Dec. 22, was appointed a second lieutenant in the U.S. Artillery Corps from California May 8, 1901. He had previously served in the Philippines as a private in the 1st California Volunteers.

Mrs. Gerald B. Webb gave birth to the first great-grandson of the late President Jefferson Davis of the Southern Confederacy, at Colorado Springs, Colo., Dec. 19. Mrs. Webb was formerly Miss Varina Hayes, daughter of J. Addison Hayes, of Colorado Springs. Mrs. Hayes is a daughter of Jefferson Davis.

Among those attending a large luncheon in Washington, D.C., Dec. 22, given by the Comptroller of the Currency and Mrs. Ridgely, were: Capt. and Mrs. Moore, Lieut. and Mrs. Bulmer, the Misses Southerland, Captain Fournier, military attaché of the French Embassy; Capt. H. J. Brees, U.S.A.; Lieut. J. W. Downer, U.S.A.; Lieut. C. R. Pettis, U.S.A.; Pay Insp. L. C. Kerr, U.S.N.

At Fort Hancock, N.J., during the week, readings from Dickens' "Christmas Carol," illustrated by stereopticon views, were given in the post hall. There was a Christmas tree and Santa Claus gave gifts to all the children on Sandy Hook, numbering over one hundred. Impersonations by an artist from New York were given in the Y. M.C.A. building. These entertainments were all well attended; also the Sunday night talks with paintings on Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress."

Attorney General Moody has advised United States Marshal White at Valdosta, Ga., that the Government would not tolerate any special privileges to Messrs. Greene and Gaynor, who, it was alleged, had been allowed to leave the jail confines and had received treatment other than that accorded ordinary prisoners. Mr. Moody said that unless the marshal was willing to acquiesce in this, "it may become necessary to take steps looking to the removal of these prisoners to another place of confinement."

"The friends of Col. William M. Wallace, U.S.A., retired, late 15th Cavalry, and for a long time commanding officer at Fort Ethan Allen," says the Burlington, Vt., Free Press and Times, "will be glad to know that he has been promoted to the rank of brigadier general upon the retired list. General Wallace was appointed to a lieutenantancy in the Army when a mere boy during the Civil War and has served continuously upon the active list until last fall. His record has been a faithful and gallant one. While stationed at Fort Ethan Allen the Colonel and Mrs. Wallace made many friends, who will congratulate him upon his well-earned promotion."

Col. G. P. Borden, 24th U.S. Inf., to retire as brigadier general on Jan. 1, 1907, was born in Indiana April 24, 1844. After serving as a private in the 121st N.Y. Volunteers from July 23, 1862, to the fall of 1863, he was a cadet at the U.S.M.A. from Sept. 16, 1863, to Jan. 23, 1864. He was appointed a second lieutenant, 5th U.S. Infantry, Oct. 1, 1866, and served in that regiment until being promoted major, 3d Infantry, Sept. 8, 1890. He was transferred to the 5th Infantry Nov. 3 of the latter year; was promoted lieutenant colonel, 2d Infantry, Nov. 28, 1902; transferred to the 5th Infantry Dec. 24, 1902, and was promoted colonel of the 24th Infantry April 14, 1905.

Writing of "The Season's Débutantes in Washington," Town and Country says: "Miss Mary V. Dodge, fourth of the charming daughters of Mr. Harrison Dodge, the Superintendent of Mount Vernon, was presented at a tea in the Washington Club on Dec. 7. Two of her sisters are Mrs. Heiberg, wife of Captain Heiberg, U.S.A., and Mrs. Hugh McLean Walker, wife of Ensign Walker, U.S.N. Miss Tanner, who is a bright girl from the Navy set, the daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. Zera Tanner, was presented in November. Her father's career in the Navy and his interests in science (deep-sea explorations) make her a debutante of wide interest. It is interesting that the two posts, Fort Myer and the navy yard, each boast a debutante. Miss Marion Leutze, daughter of Admiral Leutze, the commandant of the navy yard, and Miss Helen Hatfield, the daughter of Colonel Hatfield, the commandant of Fort Myer, are the youthful representatives. Indeed service life is 'blooming with buds.' Miss Isabel Magruder, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Fitzhugh Magruder, is promised a happy time. Her father is a retired Navy surgeon and her two half-brothers are Capt. L. M. Gulick, U.S.M.C., and Mr. Newton Gulick. Miss Esther Denny, daughter of Col. Frank Lee Denny, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Denny, is also one of this season's debutantes. Miss Joanna Schroeder is the debutante daughter of Capt. Seaton Schroeder, former Governor of Guam, and the niece of Admiral Richard Wainwright, U.S.N. Miss Olga Converse is the daughter of Admiral and Mrs. Converse, who has taken the DePyster house on Connecticut avenue, and Miss Marguerita Symons is the daughter of Lieut. Col. Thomas W. Symons, of the Engineer Corps. Another Navy girl is Miss Natalie Driggs, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. William H. Driggs. The Misses Abbot, twin daughters of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Frederic V. Abbot, and granddaughters of Gen. H. L. Abbot, retired, are two charming sisters of distinctive character and personal appearance, even though they are twins. Assistant Chief of Staff of the Army, General Barry, contributes his debutante daughter, Miss Barry. These young women have fathers who are helping to make the history of the day. General Barry, for instance, has a record that would fill a whole page."

A son, Manley Elliott Branch, was born to the wife of Ensign Frank O. Branch, U.S.N., on Dec. 16.

Miss Caroline Brownson, daughter of Rear Admiral Brownson, U.S.N., is for the winter in Yonkers, N.Y., where she is a great favorite in society.

Lieut. John A. Berry, Art. Corps, U.S.A., on duty at Fort Casey, Washington, is the happy possessor of a ten-pound daughter with which his wife recently presented him.

Major George J. Newgarden, surgeon, who has been in Washington, D.C., on leave, has gone to the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., for observation and treatment.

Recently elected companions in the District of Columbia Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., include 2d Lieut. Philip Huston Torrey, U.S.M.C., and Major William Hampden Sage, U.S.A.

Comdr. A. W. Dodd, U.S.N., has been assigned to command the U.S.S. Princeton, relieving Comdr. F. H. Sherman, who will command the Philadelphia at the Puget Sound Naval Station.

Among the recent guests at Hotel Breslin, New York city, were: Capt. G. C. Burnell and 1st Lieut. John E. Hemphill, U.S.A.; Dr. C. J. Decker, Comdr. R. T. Hall, and Lieut. W. H. Reynolds, U.S.N.

Gen. Samuel M. Mills, U.S.A., formerly Chief of Artillery, and family have returned to New York from the country and are occupying their former home, 64 East Fifty-fifth street, New York city, for the winter.

Capt. James H. Bull, U.S.N., who has been on waiting orders at Santa Barbara, Cal., has been assigned to command the naval training station at San Francisco, Cal., and also the U.S.S. Pensacola, relieving Capt. C. P. Perkins, who goes on waiting orders.

Christmas day at the White House, Washington, D.C., began with distribution of presents in the morning. There was no Christmas tree. In the afternoon the whole family went to the home of Mrs. Cowles, the President's sister, and wife of Rear Admiral Cowles, U.S.N.

Major C. E. Woodruff, Med. Dept., U.S.A., was among those taking part in the deliberations of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which began Dec. 27 at Columbia University, New York city. Major Woodruff's subject was "Why the Blond Man is Disappearing."

Capt. Raymond P. Rodgers, U.S.N., chief intelligence officer of the Navy, presented to Secretary Metcalf on Dec. 22 these foreign naval attachés, who desired to pay their respects to the Secretary: Capt. F. E. C. Ryan, Great Britain; Capt. H. G. Hebbinghaus, Germany; Comdr. A. Nebolsine, Russia; Lieut. Comdr. Naomi Taniguchi, Japan; Lieut. Comdr. B. De Blaupré, France, and Lieut. Radler De Aquino, Brazil.

Christmas was celebrated at the Brooklyn Branch of the naval Y.M.C.A. with a fine dinner, for which the charge was only fifty cents. It consisted of soup, celery, olives, watercresses, turkey, goose and beef, four vegetables, pudding, pies, ice cream, cheese, crackers, fruit, nuts, tea, coffee, chocolate, and milk. There was an instrumental and a vocal concert during the day and a variety performance, all by professionals.

Mrs. James G. Blaine, Jr., got a decree of divorce at a special session of the court at Yankton, S.D., Dec. 22. The case was rushed to permit Mrs. Blaine to catch a train for Washington, D.C., to spend Christmas with her parents, Chief Constr. and Mrs. Philip Hichborn, U.S.N. Mrs. Blaine announced on Dec. 25 that she would soon be married to Paul S. Pearsall, of New York, a lieutenant in the regiment of Rough Riders during the war with Spain.

There will be a concert given in the interest of the work of the Army Relief Society at Governors Island, New York, on the evening of Jan. 4, at 8:15 o'clock. The boat leaves Governors Island ferry at 7:45 o'clock. The concert will be followed by dancing. The price of admission will be one dollar, and tickets may be obtained from Mrs. James F. Wade, Governors Island, and Mrs. James B. Burbank, Everett House, New York city. The interesting program which will be rendered at the concert is as follows: Overture, orchestra. Songs: "Phyllis has such charming graces," by Lane Wilson; "Berceuse," from Jocelyn, by Godard (violin obligato, Miss Finley); "The years at the spring," by H. H. A. Beech, sung by Miss Edith Rodgers. Violin solos, by Miss Flora Vilette Finley: "Romance," Wieniawski; "Le Cygne," Saint Saens; "Hungarian Dance," Haesche, Songs, by Mr. Edward R. Johnson: "Mother o' Mine," Tours; "Do you remember long ago?" Gerrit-Smith; "The Bony Fiddler," Hammond. Overture, orchestra. Songs and dances by the "Jacksonville Warblers," Miss Kornelia Kinks, Mr. Sammy Sninks, Miss Georgiana Grubbs, Mr. Rufus Rastus, Miss Querilia Quimm, Mr. Bill Bailey.

In referring to Brig. Gen. John R. McGinness, U.S.A., retired, who resides in Norfolk, Va., the Washington Post of Dec. 16 publishes a likeness of the general, and says in part: "Among the foremost of Norfolk's distinguished citizens may be mentioned Brig. Gen. John R. McGinness, U.S.A., now on the retired list. General McGinness was born in Ireland, Sept. 17, 1840, and was appointed to West Point from Ohio in 1859. His life's story would fill many pages, for it has always been an active one. To-day General McGinness is as hale and hearty as ever, and keenly alive to all matters pertaining to our country's interests. His many friends in Washington, old associates, will surely drink a bumper to his continued good health. General McGinness is largely interested at the present time in some big land deals, and also in a new and practical way of growing oysters, controlling a large amount of oyster beds, all under cultivation. He is a member of the Virginia Club and several other organizations. Norfolk is blessed with many men who are well known by their achievements, none of them more so than Brig. Gen. John R. McGinness. Among his great achievements was his work in the Philippine Islands, where, as chief of ordnance for over two years, he supplied an army of 55,000 men with ordnance material and supplies, being 8,000 miles away from the United States at the time. In accomplishing this achievement he was without servants of any description to aid him, but relied solely on his soldiers, the natives, and Chinamen. Everything proved successful in this undertaking, and he received much praise from the Government. He has been at many posts throughout this country looking after the ordnance of the U.S. Army. He served for many years in the Ordnance Department on the wide Western fields and prairies at the time when Indians were roaming around and a man's life did not count for much. These were the days that a soldier had to be a man through and through, for the smallest mistake made in the enactment of duty would prove fatal. General McGinness proved himself a hero on many of these occasions; in fact, his life throughout the Western country is a history in itself."

Capt. T. Bentley Mott, U.S.A., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, at Washington, D.C.

Miss Helen Taft, the daughter of the Secretary of War and Mrs. Taft, has left Washington for a visit in Cincinnati.

Miss Natalie Driggs, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. Driggs, U.S.N., is entertaining Miss Brady, of Baltimore, at her home in Washington.

Lieut. and Mrs. F. A. Ruggles, U.S.A., are making a fortnight's visit to Mr. and Mrs. Perkins, the parents of Mrs. Ruggles, in Washington, D.C.

Capt. Wirt Robinson, A.C., U.S.A., on duty at Fort Totten, N.Y., has been ordered to report at West Point on Jan. 2 for duty in the department of chemistry.

Gen. and Mrs. Wallace F. Randolph, U.S.A., entertained a dinner party at Washington, D.C., Dec. 26, in compliment to Miss Josephine Durand, daughter of the British Ambassador and Lady Durand.

Gen. J. M. Bell and Mrs. Bell, having spent four weeks with friends in Rockford, Ill., will go to Dubuque, Iowa, on Jan. 2 for a few days' visit with friends there, after which they will go to Washington, D.C., en route to Cuba.

The following candidates for admission to the U.S. Military Academy have been appointed during the past week: Charles S. Floyd, St. Joseph, Mo.; Eugene C. Sweeney, alternate, St. Joseph, Mo.; Elmer L. Woodside, alternate, St. Joseph, Mo.; Harry E. Kutz, Pottstown, Pa.; Charles D. Calley, Seattle, Wash.; Lawrence E. Clayton, alt., Seattle, Wash.; Leon T. Cory, alternative, Bellingham, Wash.

"Ex-Attache" of the New York Tribune says: "The Hon. Mrs. Percy Sygne, who has arrived in America en route for the far west of Canada, to take up medical practice there as a physician and surgeon, is a sister of the late Lord Abinger, and is half an American, her mother, widow of the third Lord Abinger, having been a daughter of Commodore George A. Magruder, of the United States Navy. Mrs. Sygne has had a remarkable career."

The members of Acker Post, G.A.R., of St. Louis, Mo., assisted by the relief corps, tendered a reception and supper to the new post commander, Major F. D. Garrety, U. S.A., retired, at the old capitol, Dec. 21. The relief corps served supper, enjoyed by nearly 150. E. S. Chittenden presided. Addresses and anecdotes were given. Major Garrety thanked the post for the honor conferred upon him, and the cordiality shown. Gen. Michael R. Morgan read an interesting paper, recalling memories of the war and relating episodes of his early military career. Judge L. W. Collins and H. A. Castle was also among the speakers. Major Garrety was mustered into the 15th Kentucky Volunteer Infantry December, 1861, as second lieutenant, and remained in active service until April 23, 1904, when he was placed on the retired list. After the Civil War he served in the 43d and 17th Infantry of the Regular Army.

Christmas in the U.S. Services on land and sea was celebrated with the usual good cheer and merrymaking. At the New York yard there was plenty of amusement aboard the ships quartered there, and in the morning there were divine services for both Protestants and Catholics. Some of the officers and men celebrated the day ashore. At the Army posts, marine barracks and on board ships there were extra fine bills of fare. Among the handsome menu cards we have received are those from the U.S.S. New Jersey and the U.S.S. Rhode Island, both at Boston, Mass. The menu cards give an excellent example of the good things provided for the blue-jackets and marines on Christmas day throughout the Navy. They include oyster cocktails, roast turkey, cranberry sauce, chestnut dressing, mashed potatoes, green peas, English plum pudding, brandy sauce, mince pie, cheese, vanilla ice-cream, candy, cake, nuts, raisins, assorted fruit, sweet cider, coffee, cigars and cigarettes. In the Army the men enjoyed equally good dinners; this can best be judged from the bill of fare way up at Fort Lisicum, Alaska, which was as follows: Oyster soup, roast turkey, cranberry sauce, cream corn, sweet potatoes, raisin dressing, roast pork, brown gravy, chili sauce, mashed potatoes, slaw, catsup, shrimp salad, mince pie, cream custard pie, chocolate cake, oranges, apples, frosted layer cake, raisins, nuts, coffee, beer and cigars. Fort Lisicum, Alaska, is occupied by Co. A, 10th Inf., Capt. Eli A. Helmick, and this command enjoyed an equally good dinner on Thanksgiving day. "On the latter day," writes a correspondent, "Captain Helmick gave us a very nice address. In his address he commended the men for the work done in the past, and the spirit in which it was done, and felt confident that when we left here we should have as good a record as the companies of the 3d Infantry that were stationed here prior to our arrival."

Capt. Edgar A. Macklin, 25th U.S. Inf., on duty at Fort Reno, Okla., and who is a son of Col. J. E. Macklin, U.S.A., retired, was shot and dangerously wounded by a negro at Fort Reno Dec. 21, but at last accounts was improving. Captain Macklin was home with his family at the time of the shooting, and went to the door of the house in answer to a summons, when a masked negro told him to throw up his hands and shot him twice, one bullet entering his left side and the other in his lower jaw. The negro escaped. He was trailed by a bloodhound four miles to Darlington station, on the Rock Island railroad, where it is believed he got aboard a train. The regulation Army campaign hat dropped by the negro in his flight is all he left behind. This hat was used to give the bloodhounds the scent in following the trail. It bears the number twenty-five, showing that at one time it belonged to some man in the 25th Infantry Regiment. The company letter was worn off. It is not believed, however, that the negro was a soldier. Major Penrose, in command at Fort Reno, made this report by telegraph Dec. 22 to the Military Secretary concerning the shooting of Captain Macklin: "Captain Macklin was shot twice last evening by an unknown colored man, once in the face, breaking the jaw, and once in the side. The latter wound is only a slight one; and neither wound is believed serious by surgeons, and ultimate recovery is assured if complications, which are not anticipated, do not set in. Am satisfied, after a rigid investigation, that the shooting was not done by any member of this command. Bloodhounds now on trail. Neither Macklin nor his cook, who witnessed the shooting, can give an accurate description of the man. Am doing everything possible in the matter." Detectives are searching for an ex-convict, J. C. Eubank, who was at Fort Reno at dusk on the night of the shooting. Eubank was sentenced in 1898 to eight years in the Texas penitentiary for counterfeiting. In size he fits the description of the man who shot Macklin. Eubank was in need of money and was selling a book relating to his prison experience. Since the shooting no trace of him has been found."

Major and Mrs. Henry Romeyn, U.S.A., have as their guest in Washington Capt. Leon B. Kromer, of Fort Robinson, Neb.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Benjamin R. Russell, U.S.M.C., presented their daughter, Miss Almira De Camp Sessions, to society at a tea in Washington, D.C., Dec. 26.

Capt. and Mrs. Joseph H. Gustin, U.S.A., and their son, Mr. Paul M. Gustin, have recently removed to No. 1113, Thirty-fifth avenue, Seattle, Wash. Their address was erroneously quoted from a local paper as No. 113.

Major Henry I. Raymond, Med. Dept., U.S.A., on duty at Columbus Barracks, O., and Dr. S. D. Boak, dental surgeon at the barracks, have been made honorary members of the Ohio State Dental Association. The distinction is a rare one, only six honorary members having been elected to the association during the twenty-two years of its existence.

Among the arrivals at the New Grand Hotel, New York city, this week, were the following: Lieut. G. W. Cocheu, U.S.A., and wife; Lieut. Homer N. Preston, U.S.A.; Lieut. N. V. Ellis, U.S.A.; Btsn. H. Feehan and Dr. E. H. Marsteller, U.S.N.; Capt. C. B. Taylor and Lieut. F. D. Kilgore, U.S.M.C.; Major George O. Squier, Lieut. James Carroll and Capt. H. L. Hawthorne, U.S.A.; Paymr. Gen. E. B. Rogers, U.S.N.

Capt. Frederick H. Bugher, U.S.V., the new Deputy Police Commissioner of New York city, is a son of the late A. H. Bugher. His mother is now the wife of Rear Admiral Ludlow, U.S.N., retired. He is a nephew of Admiral Dewey's wife, and also a nephew of John P. McLean, proprietor of The Cincinnati Inquirer. When the Spanish War broke out he was assistant superintendent of the Washington Gas and Light Company. He went to Cuba with Shafter's first expedition as a captain of Volunteers. He was at El Caney. Captain Bugher is married, and lives at No. 78 Irving Place. He is a member of the Calumet Club, of the Metropolitan, Country and Chevy Chase clubs, of Washington, and the Essex County Club, of Massachusetts. Lieut. Luther S. Wellborn, U.S.A., retired, appointed secretary to Captain Bugher, who is a graduate of the U. S.M.A., class of 1879, received a commission as second lieutenant and went to the 5th Cavalry. He was promoted first lieutenant in April, 1887, and was retired April 17, 1891, for disability in the line of duty.

HEARINGS BEFORE MILITARY COMMITTEE.

In a hearing before the House Committee on Military Affairs, Paymaster General Sniffen stated that there was a reduction of \$1,140 in his estimates caused by a decrease in the amount required for chaplains. The authorized enlisted force is 71,254, but recruiting is so dull that we are short 5,803 men of the maximum. There are 18,000 marksmen in the Army who get increased pay. The committee is asked to incorporate in the Appropriation bill a proviso authorizing the increased pay to those who had qualified as expert riflemen, sharpshooters and marksmen on June 12, 1906. In reference to the Ordnance Department the Chairman said: "You have increased the officers and decreased the length of service; you get in a lot of young fellows, but you have not taken out any of the old." General Sniffen: "Yes, sir." The increase in mileage for officers going to Cuba was \$23,000, and the same for the seven camps of instruction. General Sniffen estimates that Cuban intervention costs \$40,000 a month for the Pay Department alone, mileage, commutation of quarters and increased pay for foreign service.

Quartermaster General Humphrey explained to the committee the laundry necessities for the Army to justify his request that authority be given to purchase laundry machinery and supply fuel for laundries from the appropriation for regular supplies. The money would be reimbursed by charges for laundry work. At Fort Leavenworth money was borrowed from General Bell to build a laundry which was repaid from the earnings of the laundry. The authority to sell ice and electricity had been exercised without occasioning the slightest friction with private dealers. The new modern posts cost much more to maintain than the old ones, being larger and having modern systems of heating and lighting. Besides this prices of supplies have largely increased. The new posts are bound to be even more expensive. Since 1898 \$29,988,000 has been appropriated for barracks and quarters, new posts. Barracks and quarters at an Infantry post cost \$1,322,485; for Cavalry, \$1,615,495; for Field Artillery (six batteries), \$1,253,210; location may cause a variation in these average prices of from ten to fifteen per cent. Much of the present old shelter will be useless and required to be replaced by the time the brigade posts can be completed. About twenty-two per cent. of the Army is now in modern posts.

We have expended on account of troops in Cuba, \$1,739,024.28, and will require \$2,383,499.27 more until the end of the fiscal year. Speaking of extra duty pay, General Humphrey said the worst case was at West Point, where the detachment receiving it did no military duty at all. He said the idea is to make the Army as efficient as possible, hiring civilians for civil work, so far as possible. The majority of men enter the Army to escape manual labor, and where they are compelled to perform it are disposed to desert. Post exchanges have been completed at eighty-two posts; \$350,000 has been appropriated for fifteen other, and an appropriation of \$397,500 is now asked for military posts in the Philippines, in Alaska, and for Forts Benjamin Harrison, Casey, Caswell, Columbus Barracks, Forts Dade, Hancock, Leavenworth, Niagara, Oglethorpe, Rosecrans, Sam Houston, Screven, Slocum, Ward, Williams and Wingate.

Mr. Parker. "Is there any reason why the gymnasiums are not open on Sunday in these posts?"

General Humphrey. "I think they are. However, as many of the men have about all the exercise they want in performing their military duties there is not so much exercise taken by means of athletics. Some are fond of doing it and do it, but the majority do not."

General Humphrey urged an increase in the allowance of quarters, second lieutenants to have two rooms, first lieutenants three, captains four, majors five, lieutenant colonels six, colonels seven, brigadier generals eight, major generals ten, lieutenant general twelve, commutation to be at the rate of \$12 per room. He asked authority to pay officers of the Quartermaster's Department actual traveling expenses instead of mileage; also for an increase of the corps of thirty captains and fifty post Q.M. sergeants. He again argued that officers' quarters should be provided with heavy fur-

niture. One of the most important measures he recommends is the establishment of a service corps.

Surgeon General Rixey called attention to the excellent character of the Surgeon General's library, which Mr. Young of the committee described as "the best library of its kind in the world." An additional dental surgeon for West Point is asked for.

Lieut. Col. F. V. Abbot explained the estimates for the Corps of Engineers. Experiences in the Manchurian war has led to the decision that the engineers who supply the Coast Artillery with searchlights should develop a searchlight train to accompany mobile armies. Experiments are being made on steel boats for pontoons, and the question of floats is being considered; floating bags of canvas and rubber are to be tested. The Engineer School at Washington is now in a condition where it can go on effectively. There is an average attendance of eleven, which it is expected to double. There are a number in the corps who have not yet gone through the school.

General Sharpe in his hearing said that his estimates were based upon twenty-two and one-half cents cost of the ration, which included advertising, clerk hire, extra duty, pay and loss on stores. Last year \$2,278,000 worth of stores was sold to officers and enlisted men. The present regulations concerning the emergency ration practically compel the men to live ten days on nine days' rations. The emergency ration should be, in addition to the regular ration, issued as a reserve ration, to be used only when required. Commissary officers, it appears, are all required to take a course in chemistry at the Agricultural Department. Up to November, forty bakers and 109 cooks had been graduated, making a total of about 450 of both classes for the year.

THE HARBOR FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP.

Office of the Superintendent of Athletics,
Fort Totten, N.Y.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The claim made by Lieutenant Andruss, athletic officer, Fort Hamilton, in his letter to the Brooklyn Eagle, quoted by you in your issue of Dec. 15, "that Fort Totten did not win the football championship," is hardly supported by sufficient facts.

The game played at College Point, L.I., on Thanksgiving day, was the championship game. It was advertised as such by the proper authorities, and it was agreed by the Hamilton team, presumably with the consent of their athletic officer, that it should be for the championship. The large crowd in attendance paid to see the game played as advertised. Fort Totten won the game, and is therefore the champion of New York Harbor. If Hamilton had won this game there never would have been any question raised about the matter of supremacy. The statement that Hamilton is "No. 1" at this time does not have any bearing on the matter, as it comes too late, and to anyone who saw the game as played by the teams on Thanksgiving day it must appear very ridiculous.

The Hamilton team was not in championship form. It was out-played both individually and as a team. On the other hand, the Totten team was in excellent condition. The snap and vim put into the game, the team work as a whole, and the individual expertness of the players, I have not seen surpassed on many college gridirons. Fort Totten stands out pre-eminently the champion, and it is very doubtful if Hamilton could support a contention to be awarded even second place. Wadsworth could lay a stronger claim to this position than Hamilton.

A. G. GILLESPIE, 2d Lieut., A.C., Supt. of Ath.

COLORED TROOPS AT SAM HOUSTON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Having served several years with colored troops in Texas, near a large city, it seems my duty to say a few words, not in defense of those recently punished for complicity in the Brownsville affair, for that has been settled by superior authority; but of some events which have been for years ranking in the hearts of the colored soldiers and finally bearing fruit.

To give an instance of the feeling towards the colored soldier in Texas I have only to recall the affair which occurred at Fort Sam Houston a few years ago. In the first place, arrests were made without cause, rime or reason by the city police, especially if it was near or immediately after pay day, for then the fines would be paid in cash. It was the custom for years for the women servants of officers and the wives of non-commissioned officers and soldiers to do their shopping on Saturday afternoons, and especially so when their husbands had just been paid. One evening of a general pay day several electric cars were run to the terminus of the electric road, right in front of the post gate, so as to be ready for the pre-arranged raid of the city police.

Just at the hour when the avenue in front of the post was crowded by the servants and wives of the soldiers, going to the city, a squad of mounted police with drawn revolvers in hand appeared at each end of the street and proceeded to arrest every woman in sight, irrespective of who she was or where she worked. They were roughly handled and hurriedly hustled into the waiting electric cars, notwithstanding their declaration that they lived at the post, and soon several cars were filled with crying, hysterical women, who began to plead with their husbands not to let them be taken away. The husbands begged the police to allow them to accompany their wives and enter bail to prevent them from lying in the city jail over night or to bring officers of the post to testify to their character, but all to none effect. The men were crowded back by the policemen's horses.

Suddenly one of the horses of a policeman stumbled and in falling the rider's revolver was discharged, then hell broke loose for good. The women, ignorant of the cause of their arrest, imagined they were going to be massacred and screamed for their husbands' protection. There was a rush made for the cars by the frenzied husbands. A second shot stirred things up in true Texan style; bullets commenced to fly in every direction, the police emptying their revolvers into the excited crowd, and the soldiers, who happened to be armed, replying to the best of their ability. Everybody was dodging and hunting the tall timbers. (The writer was not the last to go either, but he was lamed from a sprained ankle.)

After one policeman was wounded in the arm and another's horse shot in the neck, the electric cars were run to the city on record time, with the angry and indignant husbands following on foot until they were met and turned back by a third squad of mounted policemen coming to the rescue of their brother officers.

An investigation was made both by the Army authorities and the city Chief of Police, but as usual both blamed the other, and as no one was seriously injured, and the first shot was fired by the police accidentally, they generously fined nearly every woman captured and called it square.

Two men were reported as having been seen to fall at the fusillade by the police, but as no one appeared at sick call the affair quieted down.

The wholesale arrest of the decent, respectable, married women was an outrage and a parody on justice, but there was no appeal allowed and many of the officers had to attend court the next morning without breakfast to "cough up" the amount of the fine or to testify to the good character of his cook.

In this connection an amusing circumstance occurred two weeks later at the morning "Sick Call." A colored sergeant came limping into the surgeon's office and in answer to inquiry of "What was the matter," replied: "Mr. Doctor, I was on fatigue at the post saw-mill and a pesky mule backed me and the cart against a sharp-pointed board." An examination of the posterior portion of the donkey's anatomy showed a small, round wound, and the electric probe inserted into the opening brought forth a "click" which emphatically decided the surgeon's opinion, that it was a relic of the late unpleasantness between the police and soldiers. The man was told to wait in another room for further examination, when a second soldier came into the surgeon's office. "Well, my man, what's the matter with you?" asked the medico. "Why, Doctor, I was on fatigue at the post saw-mill and a pesky mule backed me and the cart against a sharp-pointed board." And to the extreme astonishment of the darkey the Doctor rolled over his desk with laughter. When the surgeon was able to get his breath he informed the disgusted soldier that it was the second time he had heard that story this morning. The soldier was too indignant for utterance, but finally a wide-mouthed grin overspread his face, and he said: "Doctor, that fool nigger Brown asked me for a good story that would go down with the surgeon, and I just up and told him what I was going to say, but his name was called first so he came in and lied like hell."

The surgeon gave both a lecture on the dangers run by not reporting the injury, and said: "Why no surgeon would have given you away to the police," when one of the men broke in saying: "Some of the boys said you wouldn't and others said you would have to if put on the witness stand, but Doctor, I am just naturally afraid of anything living in the State of Texas." X.

ON BEHALF OF THE MEDICAL CORPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Now that Congress has begun work, the Medical bill will probably soon be brought again before it. The framers of the bill and the Congress which is to act upon it might well consider the British plan as shown in the following statement issued from the British War Office, and published in the British Medical Journal of March 31, 1906:

"It is impossible to maintain in times of peace the whole medical personnel necessary for an army in the field, and it has therefore been determined to deal with the deficiency in the medical officers required by the formation of an Army Medical Reserve, subject to the rules that govern the employment of reserve officers generally. It is proposed to commission young medical men in the Army Medical Reserve, the rank in joining to be that of lieutenant, with promotion to captain after three and one-half years' satisfactory service."

The first part of the British plan is very similar to the plan in the bill now before our Congress, but it is to the best part I wish to call attention. Our bill has no provision for promotion, and in that respect I believe it is deficient, for even if the regular establishment be increased as proposed, a large number of the present contract surgeons will still be required for active service. If, as seems probable, they are to be retained in the Service for several years yet, as first lieutenants of the Medical Reserve Corps, is it any more than just that they should be given the rank and pay of captain after a definite period, as a reward for faithful work, and in recognition of their varied medical experience, gained after service in every station our troops have ever held?

I believe promotion in the British Medical Reserve Corps goes still higher—a captain becoming a major after twelve years and a lieutenant colonel, after twenty. This should not be followed by our Medical Department until the new plan of a medical reserve has been well tried out, but the promotion of lieutenants to be captains after three or five years of service would work out to the unquestioned advantage of the Service. It would attract better men to the Reserve Corps, and it would tend to keep them in the Service, and it would be a fitting reward to those men who, though deprived by age, from entering the Regular establishment, have had as much actual service in the medical department of the Army as nearly one-fourth of the present Regular personnel.

CAPTAIN AND ASSISTANT SURGEON, U.S. VOLS.

VALUE OF THE SABER IN BATTLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I have read with great interest a number of letters in the JOURNAL concerning the saber with regard to its practical value for officers in the field, and I have observed with great regret that the majority of the writers seemed disposed against it, and to regard its value so slightly that they recommend its abolition. Their real arguments, so far as I grasp them, are that in the first place it is a nuisance to carry, and in the second place it is of little value for offense or defense. It seems to me that there are other features involved which should carry weight and be brought into greater prominence.

An officer of only a few years' service should hesitate to advance his views unless he has learned something in actual experience, and in that case he should always be entitled to some consideration. So, if you will pardon the personal mention on this account, I would like to say that there have been three times in my life when I would have given everything in the world for a moment's use of a good sharp saber, although I carried a revolver; and on the other hand, there are two occasions on which I have seen, in actual fighting, one of the evils of having only the revolver. For these reasons I am prompted to write this letter. It is unnecessary to go into the details of the occasion on which a sharp blade was needed, as almost any officer who has had much experience in guerilla warfare or night attacks can probably recall or easily imagine the situations.

As for carrying the saber, I have found that slinging the saber over the left shoulder and running the scabbard through a loop of light string attached to the belt behind the right hip, is most convenient for dismounted work. The saber straps may be tied together or the slings used for the loop through which the left arm is passed. This brings the grip just back of and above the left shoulder in easy reach of the right hand. A further advantage aside from the convenience is that in case of sudden attack the blade leaves the scabbard in position for a clean, hard stroke, and the guard comes at once before the head

for parrying. In a general mix-up, the scabbard hanging across the back might stop an ugly cut from behind.

An instance in which the revolver was used to a disadvantage came under my observation and left a very strong impression. In a close fight I saw an officer of considerable experience and most enviable record, firing away with great coolness and calling for more revolvers, and a moment later a part of his line was thrown back in temporary confusion by a counter-attack. I dread to think of what the results might have been if this partially successful counter-attack had been swiftly followed up in force.

To go back to the heart of the matter, an officer bears arms only for his personal defense, but even that is of secondary importance. He is not a fighting unit—his duty is to command, control, direct, encourage and lead the real fighting units. This is what the Government trains him for and demands from him in time of war and in the actual conflict. The real question then becomes, Which weapon better subserves these purposes?

In the initial stages of a battle both may be considered equal, as there is no occasion for an officer to draw either weapon (though I have seen some blaze away with revolvers at 300 to 400 yards). We will assume that either in offense or defense the action will come to personal contact, as only by this is a telling decision possible. As the lines approach one another, the excitement in both sides becomes tremendous. In such moments the conduct and bearing of the officers is most vital to all soldiers in sight or hearing. He must make his presence felt along the section under his charge, as much as possible. He must be alert and have his men under his eye, be ready to go where he is most needed, to give a steady word here, encouragement there, to put fresh heart in the weaker ones and give a word of praise to the braver.

If he is armed with a good revolver, and particularly if he is a good shot, the temptation to fire will be too strong for the average officer. He will be loading or aiming or firing, and in all cases his mind will certainly be disturbed from his real duty. Then just before the actual clash, when it comes to cold steel, he must spring to the front and lead his men in person, must let as many as possible know that he is leading. Is the revolver practical then, when the officer is running to throw himself first against the enemy? Can he shoot straight then? Even so, how many shots has he? Most important of all, will his men observe or follow a revolver as they will a bright blade waved in the air? When men see their officer start for the enemy with the naked steel in hand they will know what he means to do, and will obey with more spirit and determination that command which is not laid down in the drill regulations, but is the best in our Service and has been the last given by many gallant officers.

GORDON JOHNSTON, 1st Lieut., U.S. Cav.

CIVILIAN CLOTHES ASHORE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I am only one of hundreds in the Service who are well enough satisfied with conditions aboard ship but who feel deeply the social ostracism ashore. We also recognize the reason for the deep-rooted and entirely reasonable feeling against the uniform shown by civilians, and that it can never be eradicated except by allowing us to wear civilian clothes and thus allowing each individual to associate with as good and respectable people as his birth and education would allow if he was in civil life.

Although nearly every article printed during a year or more has advanced good reasons why the enlisted man should be allowed to wear civilian clothes ashore, yet we have not seen a reasonable argument against it. The hotel keeper is not to blame when he refuses accommodation to a man in uniform. It is done in self-defense. His other guests are responsible for his attitude, and can any law be framed to "punish the traveling public for failing to patronize a hotel where men in the uniform of the United States are entertained"? It will be a lasting disgrace to the uniform that it ever needed such a law as has been passed. A majority of the men in the Service today have too much self-respect to force themselves in where they are not wanted and are tolerated only because they must be.

If those in authority had been as backward about changing the types of ships, as they are about changing the antiquated "Rules and Regulations" to meet new conditions, we would still have wooden sailing ships, instead of the finest in the world.

INTERESTED.

THE FIVE-POINTED STAR.

University Club, Philadelphia, Dec. 19, 1906.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In regard to the question as to the five-pointed star raised in your issue of Dec. 15, I would like to call attention to the fact that the Washington coat-of-arms was English and if as stated all English heraldry knows but six-pointed stars, someone is wrong.

In this city (Philadelphia) of the Betsy Ross home there is a tradition that Washington found her laboriously cutting out six-pointed stars for the first flag, and quickly folded a paper showing her how to cut a five-pointed one like his own crest, with the snip of the scissors.

Further, it may be said that the five-pointed star has been the token of David—since his reign—probably typifying the sort he knocked from Goliath. The seven-pointed star has been found in the ruins of Nippur (or Babylon) and always belonged to that city. (See p. 530, *Astronomical Tablet from Temple Library, Hilprecht's Explorations*).

J. C. FOLTZ.

S.O. DEC. 27, 1906, WAR DEPT.

Capt. Clyde S. Ford, asst. surg., upon arrival at Manila report to commanding general, Philippine Division, for special duty.

Contract Surg. John R. Hereford relieved treatment at Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and from duty at Fort Moultrie; to Fort McPherson, for duty.

Capt. John B. Killian, commissary, from San Francisco to Fort Riley, report for temporary duty.

Capt. John B. Bennett, 16th Inf., report to Governor General, Philippine Islands, for duty as inspector Philippine Constabulary.

First Lieut. Josiah C. Minus, 10th Inf., to Washington Barracks, General Hospital, for treatment.

Leave for one month granted Capt. Zebulon B. Vance, 11th Inf.

First Lieut. Edward Gottlieb, Art. Corps, to Boston, Mass., for purpose of carrying on experiments with a view to improving are mechanism for searchlights.

Major Robert S. Smith, paym., San Francisco, General Hospital for treatment.

Following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted, are announced: Col. E. B. Bolton to 4th Infantry; Lieut. Col. H. B. Moore to 10th Infantry; Major Maury Nichols to 10th Infantry; Capt. R. E. Frith to 17th Infantry;

Capt. S. T. Ansell to 8th Infantry; Capt. R. H. Peck to 8th Infantry; Capt. H. E. Yates to 29th Infantry; Capt. C. A. Trotter to 9th Infantry; Capt. W. B. Burt to 18th Infantry, and Capt. W. S. Brown to 25th Infantry. Colonel Bolton will join regiment to which assigned. Major Nichols will remain on duty with 3d Infantry until further orders.

THE ARMY.

G.O. 202, DEC. 17, 1906, WAR DEPT.

Announces that a Training School for Saddlers will be established at Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois.

The school term will be of eleven months' duration, from the first day of August in each year until the thirtieth day of June of the following year, the first term to commence the first day of August, 1907. The school will be under the direction of the commanding officer of the Rock Island Arsenal, who will select and detail from officers and others of his command such assistants as may be necessary for the proper conduct of the school and detail the organization and discipline of the enlisted men composing the class under instruction.

At the beginning of each term of the school the class put under instruction will be composed of specially recommended enlisted men who have not less than two years to serve, detailed from the various organizations of the Army, and of specially selected recruits. Desirable men having less than two years to serve may be recommended for detail provided they re-enlist immediately in their regiment or corps. Such men, when detailed, will be discharged for the convenience of the Government, and re-enlisted on the day following that of discharge. Details will be made by The Military Secretary of the Army in order that the number under instruction during any one term may not exceed the accommodations of the school.

An organization commander desiring to enter a man in this school will make application to The Military Secretary of the Army for the privilege, explaining the degree of urgency of the need for a trained saddler in the organization.

G.O. 203, DEC. 18, 1906, WAR DEPT.

I. The pamphlet "Field Orders, Messages, and Reports," adopted July 10, 1906, for the guidance of the Regular Army and of the organized militia of the United States, is amended by the insertion of the heading "Par. 3," on page 23, between Sections 13 and 14.

II. G.O. No. 108, W.D., June 20, 1904, Par. III, G.O. No. 143, W.D., Aug. 22, 1905, and Par. I, G.O. No. 145, W.D., Aug. 26, 1905, are hereby rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

INSTRUCTION AND RECRUITMENT OF THE DEPOT TORPEDO COMPANY.

1. The 54th Co., Coast Art., will be known as the Depot Torpedo Company. The course of instruction of the company and the time devoted thereto will be regulated by the torpedo board.

2. The following instructions will govern the transfer of enlisted men from gun and torpedo companies to the Depot Torpedo Company at Fort Totten, N.Y., for the purpose of taking the course prescribed for gunners in that company, and of qualified gunners who have received instruction in the course from that company to other companies.

3. All enlisted men of gun and torpedo companies who may desire to be transferred to the Depot Torpedo Company at Fort Totten, N.Y., for the purpose of taking the course for gunners will make application therefor in writing to their company commanders before July 1 of each year.

4. These applications will be forwarded by company commanders, with their recommendations indorsed separately on each application, to the artillery district commander, so as to reach the latter before Aug. 1 of each year. The indorsements of company commanders will include all available information as to the length of service, date of enlistment, character and qualifications of the applicants.

5. Each artillery district commander will carefully examine the applications received by him with a view to selecting the men best fitted to take the course for gunners. He will select not to exceed one man for each company of Coast Artillery stationed in his district, and will forward the names to The Military Secretary of the Army in time to reach the War Department by Sept. 1 of each year. Together with the list he will forward the recommendations and remarks of company commanders relative to each selected applicant, indorsing thereon his own recommendations and remarks. Men recommended for detail should have exhibited a certain degree of mechanical skill and ability, as well as a general fitness for the performance of the skilled labor required of submarine miners. They should have had not less than four months' service and should have at least eighteen months to serve.

6. Applications from enlisted men in other branches of the service for transfer to the Depot Torpedo Company, not to exceed one from each company, troop and battery, will be transmitted as prescribed in Par. 4 of this order, through proper channels to The Military Secretary of the Army in time to reach the War Department not later than Sept. 1 of each year.

7. The names forwarded to The Military Secretary of the Army will be transmitted to the commandant, School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, New York. The latter will select from the list such men as he desires transferred to the Depot Torpedo Company and will make recommendations accordingly to The Military Secretary of the Army.

8. If the recommendations of the commandant of the School of Submarine Defense are approved the men will be transferred by War Department orders to the Depot Torpedo Company and ordered to join that company before Dec. 1 of each year.

9. On October 1 of each year a board to consist of three officers, if practicable, graduates of the School of Submarine Defense, will be convened by the C.O., Eastern Artillery District of New York, to meet at Fort Totten, N.Y., for the purpose of examining enlisted men of the Depot Torpedo Company for classification as first and second-class gunners, in accordance with orders governing such examination.

10. On Nov. 1 of each year the C.O. of the Depot Torpedo Company will report to the commandant, School of Submarine Defense, for transfer to other gun and torpedo companies the names of a number of men of that company, equal to 40 per centum of its authorized strength, or such lower percentage of its authorized strength as may be necessary to avoid reducing its actual strength below seventy enlisted men. The recommendations of the C.O. of the Depot Torpedo Company for the transfer of men from that company will include men who have qualified as gunners and such as have taken the course and have failed to qualify as gunners.

11. The commandant of the School of Submarine Defense will transmit the report and recommendations of the commanding officer of the Depot Torpedo Company to The Military Secretary of the Army, with his own recommendations indorsed thereon.

12. Upon the approval of the recommendations made as prescribed in the preceding paragraph, the necessary orders will be issued by the War Department for the transfer of the qualified gunners and of those enlisted men who have failed to qualify as such to other torpedo or gun companies of Coast Artillery.

TORPEDO COMPANIES.

13. The following companies of Coast Artillery are designated as torpedo companies:

The 57th Company, Southern Artillery District of New York. The 58th Company, Artillery District of the Chesapeake. The 60th Company, Artillery District of San Francisco. The 95th Company, Southern Artillery District of New York. The 120th Company, Artillery District of Boston.

14. The enlisted strength of the torpedo companies will be fixed from time to time according to the requirements of the service to which they are assigned. The details of the enlisted men for the torpedo planters will be made from the torpedo companies, but not from the Depot Torpedo Company.

15. Torpedo companies are primarily charged with the care and operation of the submarine mine equipment of the artillery district in which stationed, including the rapid-fire guns and searchlights provided for the defense of the mine fields. Detachments from those companies will be sent by artillery district commanders, with the approval of the authority competent to order the necessary travel, to such artillery posts in their respective districts as may be equipped with submarine mining

material for its care and operation, including that of rapid-fire guns and searchlights provided for the defense of the mine field. These detachments may be sent to take station at the other posts permanently, or for limited periods, or they may be sent out daily as may be found most expedient.

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:

THOMAS H. BARRY, Brig. Gen., Act. Chief of Staff.

CIR. 65, DEC. 18, 1906, WAR DEPT.

Publishes regulations fixing the composition and duties of care-taker detachments at Coast Artillery subposts. The following are extracts from the regulations:

The care and preservation of all ordnance property will be in charge of an ordnance sergeant, when practicable. The care and preservation of all engineer and signal property will be in the charge of an electrician sergeant, when practicable.

The general protection of all Government property and the police of batteries, buildings, and surroundings will be in the charge of a non-commissioned officer of Coast Artillery, who also will be in command of a detachment of privates of Coast Artillery detailed to assist the ordnance sergeant in the care and preservation of the public property in his charge, to guard the reservation against the intrusion of unauthorized persons, and to police the batteries, buildings, and grounds.

At subposts where an ordnance or electrician sergeant is not provided, the non-commissioned officer of artillery in command of the Artillery detachment will act as such.

The composition of Artillery detachments to assist ordnance sergeants will be determined on the following basis: One private to every two guns of 6-inch or greater caliber; one private to every two mortars, one private to each rapid-fire battery of four guns, or less, below 6-inch in caliber. In no case shall a caretaker detachment consist of less than one non-commissioned officer and three privates.

G.O. 30, DEC. 26, 1906, ATLANTIC DIVISION.

Col. George S. Anderson, Gen. Staff, having reported for duty, is announced as chief of staff of the division temporarily.

G.O. 65, DEC. 22, 1906, NORTHERN DIVISION.

First Lieut. Gilbert A. Youngberg, C.E., chief engineer officer, Northern Division, in addition to his other duties, is detailed as acting military secretary, Northern Division, during the temporary absence of Capt. George H. Shields, jr., 3d Inf., aide-de-camp, acting military secretary.

By command of Major General Greely:

G. H. SHIELDS, Capt., 3d Inf., A.D.C., Act. Mil. Sec.

CIRCULAR 16, DEC. 20, 1906, SOUTHWESTERN DIV.

The following is published for the information of all concerned:

War Department, Washington, Oct. 27, 1906.

The Commanding General, Northern Division, St. Louis, Mo. Sir:—I have the honor to inform you, in answer to your inquiry of the 19th instant, that the amendment of Par. 11, G.O. No. 124, July 28, 1905, W.D., published in Par. III, G.O. No. 168, Oct. 3, 1906, W.D., is interpreted by the department to apply as well to officers who have been promoted as to those who have successfully passed the last examination for promotion.

Very respectfully,

F. C. AINSWORTH, The Military Secretary.

By command of Brigadier General Funston:

JOHN V. WHITE, Major, Military Secretary.

G.O. 28, DEC. 10, 1906, DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

I. First Lieut. Douglas McCaskey, 4th Cav., aide-de-camp, is relieved from duty as inspector of small arms practice of the department.

II. First Lieut. Henry M. Bankhead, 17th Inf., aide-de-camp, is announced as inspector of small arms practice of the department.

By command of Brigadier General McCaskey:

DOUGLAS MCCASKEY, 1st Lieut., 4th Cav., Aide-de-Camp, Acting, Military Secretary.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Leave for one month, to take effect Dec. 21, 1906, is granted Brig. Gen. John W. Bubb. (Dec. 18, D.D.)

Brig. Gen. William S. McCaskey, accompanied by the chief Q.M. of the department, will proceed to Fort McIntosh, Texas, for the purpose of making the annual inspection of that post. (Dec. 6, D.T.)

Leave for ten days is granted Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, with permission to go beyond the limits of the department. Major General Grant will retain command of the Department of the East while on this leave. (Dec. 22, D.E.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for ten days is granted Lieut. Col. Wilber E. Wilder, I.G. (Dec. 17, N.D.)

Leave for seven days, to take effect on or about Dec. 22, 1906, is granted Lieut. Col. Daniel H. Brush, I.G. (Dec. 22, N.D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The leave granted Capt. Ola W. Bell, Q.M., on Dec. 12, 1906, by the Q.M.G., is extended fifteen days. (Dec. 24, W.D.)

Capt. Amos W. Kimball, Q.M., having reported his arrival at San Francisco, will proceed to St. Paul, Minn., and resume his duties of construction of public buildings at Fort Snelling, Minn., relieving Capt. William D. Davis, Q.M., temporarily assigned to those duties. (Dec. 24, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Edward M. Gaul, the President of San Francisco, will be sent to Fort Baker, to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. William O. Grindley, who will be sent on the first available transport to Havana, for duty. (Dec. 26, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. George D. Tripp, Fort Warren, Mass., will be sent to the recruit depot, Fort Slocum, N.Y., to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Charles A. Stuart, who will be sent to Manila on the first available transport. (Dec. 26, W.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Post Comy. Sergt. Thomas Robinson, now at Santa Barbara, Cal., on or before expiration of furlough will report to Major Charles E. Krauthoff, C.S., purchasing commissary and subsistence superintendent, Army Transport Service, San Francisco, for duty on an Army transport, to relieve Post Comy. Sergt. Patrick J. McMann, who will be sent to Fort McDowell to relieve Post Comy. Sergt. William Reuter. (Dec. 20, W.D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. Denis McSweeney, Fort Constitution, N.H., will be sent to Havana on the first available transport leaving Newport News, Va., for duty. (Dec. 21, W.D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. Henry C. Hensley, Fort Michie, N.Y., will be sent to Honolulu, Hawaii Territory, on the transport leaving San Francisco about Feb. 5, 1907, to relieve Post Comy. Sergt. Charles A. Moberg, who will be sent on the first available transport to Manila, to relieve a post commissary sergeant whose tour of duty is completed. (Dec. 21, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Leave for one month with permission to apply for an extension of three months is granted Capt. George P. Hard, asst. surg. (Dec. 17, D. Colo.)

Leave for seventeen days, to take effect on or about Dec. 23, 1906, is granted Capt. James S. Wilson, asst. surg. (Dec. 12, D.G.)

Contract Surg. Melville A. Hays from further duty at Fort Stevens, Ore., to Fort Flagler, Wash., for temporary duty. (Dec. 17, D. Colo.)

Leave for nine days is granted Contract Surg. Arthur N. Tasker. (Dec. 22, W.D.)

Contract Surg. T. Ogier Hutson from further temporary duty at Fort McPherson, and will proceed to Fort Moultrie, S.C., for duty. (Dec. 20, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Dec. 26, 1906, is granted Capt. James F. Hall, asst. surg. (Dec. 17, D. Colo.)

Sergt. Ralph B. Kelley, H.C., Fort Meade, S.D., will be sent to Fort Wingate, N.M., for duty. (Dec. 21, W.D.)

Sergt. Theodore E. Rosevelt, H.C., Fort Wingate, N.M., will be sent to Manila on the transport leaving San Francisco about Jan. 5, 1907. (Dec. 21, W.D.)

The operation of Par. 6, S.O. 294, Dec. 14, 1906, W.D., relating to Major George J. Newgarden, surg., is suspended until further orders. (Dec. 24, W.D.)

Major George J. Newgarden, surg., now in Washington; on

leave, will report at General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., for observation and treatment. (Dec. 24, W.D.)
 Col. Valery Harvard, asst. surg., is relieved from duty as chief surgeon, Army of Cuban Pacification, and will return to Washington, D.C., and resume his duties in the office of the Surgeon General of the Army. (Dec. 24, W.D.)
 Lieut. Col. Blair D. Taylor, deputy surgeon general, now at Havana, Cuba, will report to the commanding general, Army of Cuban Pacification, for duty as chief surgeon of that army. (Dec. 24, W.D.)

Capt. William F. Lewis, asst. surg., is assigned to duty at the Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (Dec. 17, D. Cal.)
 Major Champe C. McCulloch, jr., surg., from duty at Fort Meade, S.D., and will report to Washington, for duty with the commission on the Isthmus of Panama. (Dec. 26, W.D.)

First Lieut. James Carroll, asst. surg., is detailed to represent the Medical Department of the Army at the eighth annual meeting of the Society of American Bacteriologists, to be held in New York city Dec. 27, 28, and 29, 1906. (Dec. 26, W.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Ord. Sergt. Lewis N. Prentice, now at No. 422 North Columbus street, Alexandria, Va., on or before expiration of furlough will report at Fort Mott, N.J., to relieve Ord. Sergt. William Wiest, who will be sent to Fort Reno to relieve Ord. Sergt. Michael Lyons, who will be sent to Fort McRee, Fla., for duty. (Dec. 22, W.D.)
 Major Edwin B. Babbitt, O.D., to proceed to Rock Island, Ill., for duty. (Dec. 24, W.D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Claude B. Sweezy, paymaster, will proceed from Omaha, Neb., to Denver, Colo., for temporary duty. (Dec. 26, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

The following non-commissioned officers having re-enlisted in the Signal Corps, the continuance of their warrants from the dates of their re-enlistments is announced: First Class Sergts. John A. Perry and Willis O. Perry, Dec. 5, 1906, and Corp. William C. Robinson, Dec. 5, 1906.

CAVALRY.

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. S. SCHUYLER.

First Lieut. M. C. Raynor, 5th Cav., is detailed on duty in connection with the progressive military map of the United States, vice 1st Lieut. Selwyn D. Smith, 5th Cav., relieved. (Dec. 18, S.W.D.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. MORTON.

First Lieut. Christian A. Bach, 7th Cav., is relieved from treatment at the General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, and will join his regiment. (Dec. 21, W.D.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. AUGUR.

Q.M. Sergt. Philip Letcher, 10th Cav., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (Dec. 21, W.D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. D. THOMAS.

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about Jan. 1, 1907, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Edmond R. Tompkins, 11th Cav. (Dec. 22, W.D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. F. CHASE.

Capt. Guy Cushman, 15th Cav., will proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., General Hospital, for observation and treatment. (Dec. 24, W.D.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. A. MURRAY, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

Leave for twelve days, effective about Dec. 22, 1906, is granted 2d Lieut. Douglas I. McKay, A.C. (Dec. 20, D.E.)

Leave for one month, effective on or about Dec. 22, 1906, is granted 2d Lieut. J. E. Myers, A.C. (Dec. 21, D.E.)

Major David J. Rumbough, A.C., is relieved from further duty with the Army of Cuban Pacification and will rejoin his proper station. (Dec. 22, W.D.)

The resignation by 2d Lieut. LeRoy C. Bunker, A.C., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted, to take effect Dec. 22, 1906, for the good of the Service. (Dec. 22, W.D.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. James Prentice, A.C. (Dec. 22, W.D.)

First Lieut. James Prentice, A.C., is relieved from further duty as transport Q.M., and will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., for the purpose of resuming his course at that school. (Dec. 22, W.D.)

First Lieut. Hiram E. Mitchell, A.C., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability not incident thereto, his retirement from active service on Dec. 21, 1906, is announced. (Dec. 22, W.D.)

Leave from Dec. 26, 1906, to Jan. 6, 1907, is granted 2d Lieut. Lewis Turtle, A.C. (Dec. 19, D.E.)

The leave granted Lieut. Col. Louis Niles, A.C. (then major), is extended one month. (Dec. 20, W.D.)

So much of Par. 29, S.O. 216, Sept. 13, 1906, W.D., as relates to 2d Lieut. Ellery W. Niles, A.C., is revoked. (Dec. 24, W.D.)

Capt. Clarence H. McNeil, A.C., is transferred from the 114th Co., C.A., to the unassigned list. He will report to the commandant, School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, N.Y., for duty as instructor at that school. (Dec. 24, W.D.)

Capt. Clarence H. McNeil, A.C., is designated as a member of the Torpedo Board, vice Capt. Wirt Robinson, A.C., relieved. (Dec. 24, W.D.)

Second Lieut. John S. Hammond, A.C., now at Fort Sheridan, Ill., will join the 14th Battery, F.A., in Cuba. (Dec. 24, W.D.)

The following transfers of officers of the Artillery Corps are made to take effect this date: Capt. Wirt Robinson from the 101st Co., C.A., to the unassigned list; Capt. Ralph S. Granger from the 88th Co., C.A., to the 114th Co., C.A. Captain Granger will join the company to which he is transferred. (Dec. 24, W.D.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Guy B. G. Hanna, A.C., is extended twenty days. (Dec. 19, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. John B. Murphy, A.C., will proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., General Hospital, for observation and treatment. (Dec. 26, W.D.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. K. McGUNNEGLE.

Second Lieut. Arthur D. Budd, 1st Inf., is relieved from further treatment at the General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, and will proceed on the first available transport to join his regiment in the Philippines. (Dec. 26, W.D.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. T. C. WOODBURY.

Leave for seven days, to take effect on or about Dec. 24, 1906, is granted Capt. George H. Shields, jr., 3d Inf., aide-de-camp, acting military secretary. (Dec. 22, N.D.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL.

Leave for twenty-one days, to take effect about Dec. 22, 1906, is granted Capt. Melville S. Jarvis, 4th Inf., Fort Thomas. (Dec. 17, D. Lakes.)

Leave for twenty-one days, to take effect on or about Dec. 22, 1906, is granted Capt. Melville S. Jarvis, 4th Inf., Fort Thomas. (Dec. 17, D. Lakes.)

The leave granted Capt. Dwight E. Holley, 4th Inf., Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., is further extended fifteen days. (Dec. 15, N.D.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. D. COWLES.

Leave for twenty-five days, effective Jan. 5, 1907, is granted 1st Lieut. F. C. Endicott, 5th Inf. (Dec. 24, D.E.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. DUNCAN.

Leave for three months, to take effect upon his arrival in the United States, is granted Col. Joseph W. Duncan, 6th Inf. (Dec. 21, N.D.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. ROBERTSON.

Sick leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Frank R. Lang, 9th Inf. (Dec. 22, W.D.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. C. ALLEN.

Leave for two months, effective about Jan. 8, 1907, is granted 2d Lieut. Albert Hardman, 12th Inf. (Dec. 24, D.E.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. MARKLEY.

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Edgar A. Fry, 13th Inf. (Dec. 24, W.D.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. SCOTT.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Samuel E. Smiley, 15th Inf. (Dec. 22, W.D.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. WILLIAMS.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Dec. 20, is granted 1st Lieut. George D. Freeman, jr., 21st Inf., Fort Logan, Colo. (Dec. 17, D. Colo.)

Leave from Dec. 23, 1906, to Jan. 6, 1907, inclusive, is granted 2d Lieut. B. F. Ristine, 21st Inf., Fort Logan. (Dec. 17, D. Colo.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Dec. 24, 1906, is granted 2d Lieut. Harry L. Morse, 21st Inf. (Dec. 22, W.D.)

Leave for twenty days, to take effect about Dec. 20, is granted Col. C. A. Williams, 21st Inf., Fort Logan. (Dec. 13, D. Colo.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about Dec. 20, is granted Chaplain James Ossewaarde, 21st Inf., Fort Logan. (Dec. 13, D. Colo.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. W. HOYT.

Leave for thirteen days, beginning Dec. 22, 1906, is granted 2d Lieut. Paul H. Clark, 25th Inf. (Dec. 19, D.T.)
 Second Lieut. Paul H. Clark, 25th Inf., will proceed to Fort Reno, Okla., for duty with one of the companies of his regiment stationed at that post. (Dec. 19, D.T.)

Second Lieut. Walter C. Short, 25th Inf., now at Fort Bliss, Texas, on duty in connection with the preparation of the progressive military map of the United States, will proceed to Orange, N.M., for temporary station. (Dec. 12, D. Tex.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. L. BROWN.

Leave for thirteen days, to take effect Dec. 19, 1906, is granted Capt. Dana W. Kilburn, 26th Inf. (Dec. 18, D.T.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. C. LOCKWOOD.

Leave from Dec. 23, 1906, to Jan. 6, 1907, inclusive, is granted 1st Lieut. Paul C. Galleher, 29th Inf., Fort Douglas, Utah. (Dec. 11, D. Colo.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers, to consist of Capt. Ernest D. Scott, A.C.; Capt. John H. Rice, O.D.; 1st Lieut. James Goethe, 13th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Alexander H. Davidson, 13th Cav., and 2d Lieut. Irving M. Madison, 12th Inf., is appointed to meet Jan. 15, 1907, at Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass., for the purpose of testing such revolvers and automatic pistols as may be referred to the board by the Chief of Ordnance. (Dec. 22, W.D.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

Capt. James D. Tiford, recently promoted from first lieutenant, 1st Cav., with rank from Oct. 1, 1906, is assigned to the 2d Cavalry. He will join troop to which assigned. (Dec. 21, W.D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Col. James E. Macklin, retired, having been duly nominated to the Senate for advancement in grade, and the Senate having advised and consented on Dec. 20, 1906, to his advancement, is placed upon the retired list of the Army, by the President, with the rank of brigadier general from Dec. 2, 1906. (Dec. 22, W.D.)

Col. James Jackson, retired, on duty with the militia of Oregon, is designated to make the annual inspection of the militia of that State. (Dec. 10, Pac. D.)

The following named retired officers are detailed for general recruiting service at the places designated after their respective names: Major Elias Chandler, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Capt. Herbert S. Whipple, Cheyenne, Wyo.; Capt. Edward T. Winston, Raleigh, N.C.; 1st Lieut. John M. Kelso, jr., Portland, Ore. (Dec. 26, W.D.)

MILITARY ACADEMY.

Upon the recommendation of the Superintendent of the United States Military Academy, concurred in by the Secretary of War, so much of the sentences of G.C.M. in the cases of Cadets Bruce B. Buttler and Melvin G. Paris as may remain unexecuted on Jan. 1, 1907, is remitted, provided their conduct shall continue to be satisfactory until that date. (Dec. 21, W.D.)

TRANSFERS.

Second Lieut. Howard G. Sharpe, 20th Inf., is transferred at his own request to the 30th Infantry (Co. E), and will join the company to which assigned. (Dec. 20, W.D.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

Corpl. Jackson Kennedy, O.D., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Dec. 21, W.D.)
 Pvt. First Class William Harrington, H.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Dec. 20, W.D.)

First Sergt. John J. White, Troop F, 14th Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Dec. 20, W.D.)

The retirement of Col. George P. Borden, 24th Inf., from active service, at his own request, after over forty-one years' service, to take effect Jan. 1, 1907, with the rank of brigadier general. Upon his retirement and advancement Brigadier General Borden will proceed to his home. (Dec. 26, W.D.)

RETIREMENTS, RESIGNATIONS AND DEATHS.

First Lieut. Hiram E. Mitchell, Art. Corps, U.S.A., retired on Dec. 21 for disability.
 Second Lieut. LeRoy C. Bunker, Art. Corps, for the good of the Service, from Dec. 22.

The following are retirements, deaths and resignations recorded in the Military Secretary's Office between Nov. 20 and Dec. 20, 1906. Retirements.—At his own request, after over forty years' service, Act of June 30, 1882, Col. James E. Macklin, 4th Inf., Dec. 2, 1906; for disability incident to the Service, Sec. 1251, R.S., Capt. Michael S. Murray, commissary, Dec. 11, 1906; for disability incident to the Service, with increased rank, Act of Oct. 1, 1890, 1st Lieut. Louis S. D. Rucker, jr., 16th Inf., with rank of captain, from July 28, 1906. Resigned.—Capt. John F. Wilkinson, 4th Inf., Dec. 4, 1906; Capt. Reynolds M. Kirby-Smith, asst. surg., Dec. 17, 1906; 2d Lieut. Edward C. Hanford, 1st Cav., Nov. 26, 1906; 2d Lieut. Frederick H. Svenson, 3d Inf., Dec. 1, 1906; 2d Lieut. Edgar J. Treacy, 5th Cav., Dec. 10, 1906; 1st Lieut. Harold E. Clearman, P.S., Dec. 15, 1906; 1st Lieut. James Conway, P.S., Nov. 30, 1906; 2d Lieut. Clayton H. Board, P.S., Nov. 30, 1906. Died.—Brig. Gen. George W. Baird, retired, Nov. 28, 1906, at Asheville, N.C.; Major Thaddeus S. Kirland, retired, Nov. 30, 1906, at Chicago, Ill.; Major Matthew Markland, retired, Nov. 25, 1906, at Maysville, Ky., and Capt. Luther S. Ames, retired, Nov. 23, 1906, at Glens Falls, N.Y.

ARMY OF CUBAN PACIFICATION.

Capt. James H. Frier, 17th Inf., is granted leave for two months, with permission to visit the U.S. (Dec. 10, A.C.P.)

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Camp Columbia, Province of Havana, Dec. 11, 1906. Detail: Lieut. Col. James Parker, 13th Cav.; Lieut. Col. Francis H. Hardie, 15th Cav.; Lieut. Col. Silas A. Wolf, 28th Inf.; Major William Black, retired; Major John S. Grisard, retired; Capt. Frank P. Avery, retired; 1st Lieut. James O. Green, retired; 1st Lieut. Harry E. Comstock, 27th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John A. Hughes, U.S.M.C.; 2d Lieut. Matt E. Madigan, 27th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Sydney S. Lee, U.S.M.C.; 1st Lieut. Frank B. Hawkins, 27th Inf., judge advocate. (Dec. 10, A.C.P.)

Leave for two months, with permission to visit the United States, is granted 1st Lieut. H. P. Hobbs, 17th Inf. Dec. 10, A.C.P.)

Capt. Jens Bugge, 28th Inf., is assigned to duty with the Provisional Government of Cuba. (Dec. 12, A.C.P.)

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, and with permission to visit the United States, is granted Veto. Walter R. Grutzman, 15th Cav. (Dec. 11, A.C.P.)

Second Lieut. Edward W. Wildrick, A.C., Camp Columbia, is detailed as assistant to the depot quartermaster, Mariano, with station in Havana. (Dec. 11, A.C.P.)

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Dec. 20, 1906.

Promotions in the Army.

Corps of Engineers.

To be first lieutenants.—2d Lieut. Roger D. Black, C.E., from Sept. 17, 1906, vice Wigmore, promoted. 2d Lieut. Theodore H. Dillon, C.E., from Sept. 26, 1906, vice Putnam, promoted.

Ordnance Department.

To be colonel.—Lieut. Col. Daniel M. Taylor, O.D., from Nov. 12, 1906, vice Pitman, retired.

To be lieutenant colonel.—Major Charles H. Clark, O.D., from Nov. 12, 1906, vice Taylor, promoted.

To be major.—Capt. Kenneth Morton, O.D., from Nov. 12, 1906, vice Clark, promoted.

Cavalry Arm.

To be majors.—Capt. Guy Carleton, 13th Cav., from Oct. 2, 1906, vice Edwards, 4th Cav., promoted. Capt. Thomas B. Dugan, 12th Cav., from Oct. 28, 1906, vice Wilcox, 4th Cav., retired.

Artillery Corps.

To be captain.—1st Lieut. Louis S. Chappelle, A.C., from Nov. 26, 1906, vice Farrar, detailed as Q.M.

To be first lieutenant.—2d Lieut. William E. Murray, A.C., from Nov. 26, 1906, vice Chappelle, promoted.

Infantry Arm.

To be colonel.—Lieut. Col. Edwin B. Bolton, 10th Inf., from Dec. 2, 1906, vice Macklin, 4th Inf., retired.

To be lieutenant colonel.—Major Henry B. Moon, 10th Inf., from Dec. 2, 1906, vice Bolton, 10th Inf., promoted.

To be majors.—Capt. Benjamin W. Atkinson, 6th Inf., from Oct. 20, 1906, vice Rogers, 4th Inf., promoted. Capt. Benjamin M. Fursell, detailed paymaster, from Oct. 30, 1906, vice Perkins, 18th Inf., promoted. Capt. Fielder M. M. Beall, 3d Inf., from Oct. 31, 1906, vice Bulard, 28th Inf., promoted.

Capt. Maury Nichols, 3d Inf., from Dec. 2, 1906, vice Moon, 10th Inf., promoted.

To be captains.—1st Lieuts. Robert E. Frith, 29th Inf., from July 28, 1906, vice Davis, 17th Inf., detailed as Q.M.; Samuel T. Ansell, 11th Inf., from Aug. 7, 1906, vice Walker, 8th Inf., retired; Robert H. Peck, 24th Inf., from Aug. 7, 1906, vice Perkins, 18th Inf., promoted; Halsey E. Yates, 5th Inf., from Aug. 15, 1906, vice Ely, 20th Inf., detailed as paymaster; Clement A. Trott, 5th Inf., from Aug. 20, 1906, vice Burnham, 9th Inf., promoted; Wilson B. Burt, 5th Inf., from Sept. 11, 1906, vice Arrasmith, 18th Inf., promoted; Walter S. Brown, 10th Inf., from Sept. 12, 1906, vice Glidden, 25th Inf., resigned.

Col. James E. Macklin, retired, to be placed on the retired list with the rank of brigadier general from Dec. 2, 1906.

Col. George P. Borden, 24th Inf., to be placed on the retired list, with the rank of brigadier general from the date on which he shall be retired from active service.

Promotions in Porto Rico Provisional Regiment.

To be captains.—1st Lieuts. William S. Woodruff and Laurance Angel, P.R.P.R., from Nov. 20, 1906.

MIL. SECY.'S DEPT., W.D., Washington, Dec. 15, 1906.

To all Offices of the General Recruiting Service:

Recruits are needed in large numbers for the Coast Artillery, the Field Artillery, the white Infantry, and the white Cavalry. Recruiting officers are enjoined to redouble their efforts to secure for these arms desirable recruits who are qualified in all respects for the military Service.

It is urgently necessary that recruiting in all recruiting districts shall be developed to the greatest practicable extent, and recruiting officers who have not already as many auxiliary stations as can be operated profitably in their districts will at once take into special consideration the question of locating additional auxiliary stations in such districts and will report their conclusions and recommendations to this office.

Where a recruiting officer can profitably operate one or more additional auxiliary stations in his district within a reasonable distance from his main station, without an increase in the number of men in his recruiting parties, he will promptly report the proposed locations of the new auxiliary stations regarding the proposed locations for new auxiliary stations.

Where a recruiting officer cannot conduct additional auxiliary stations without an increase in the number of men in his recruiting parties, he will report to this office how many additional auxiliary stations within his district he can profitably operate as the sole recruiting officer, naming the locations recommended by him and stating what increase in his parties will be required if his recommendations are approved.

It may not be found possible to make any increase in the number of officers on recruiting service, but should an additional officer be absolutely necessary to fully develop the resources of any recruiting district as contemplated herein, the recruiting officer will so report, indicating whether the officer can best be utilized as an assistant to the recruiting officer or in charge of a new main station to be established in the district. In the latter case the recruiting officer will name the proposed location of the new main station and the principal towns that in his opinion should pertain to the new recruiting district.

The necessity for developing to the utmost recruiting in the large cities is especially emphasized, and recruiting officers stationed therein who have not already as many auxiliary stations within the city limits as can be operated profitably are particularly enjoined to take the proper steps to increase the number of such auxiliary stations at the earliest practicable date.

In connection with the general subject of this circular recruiting officers are reminded that they now have authority to open auxiliary stations on the routes of their authorized travel between their main stations and existing auxiliary stations and need not obtain previous authority for such action from this office. In carrying out the instructions contained herein they will first consider those routes and will immediately open thereon as many auxiliary stations as are warranted by existing conditions; thereafter they will take action as has been indicated respecting other additional auxiliary stations.

F. C. AINSWORTH, Military Secretary.

ARMY TRANSPORTS AND CABLESHIPS.

BUFORD—Arrived at San Francisco Nov. 22.

INGALLS—At Newport News, Va.

DIX—Sailed from Seattle Dec. 13 for Manila.

KILPATRICK—Arrived at Newport News, Va., Dec. 10.

LOGAN—Sailed from Manila Dec. 15 for San Francisco.

MCLELLAN—At Manila. To sail for New York when re-paired.

MEADE—Newport News, Va.

SEWARD—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—Arrived at San Francisco Nov. 22.

SHERMAN—Sailed from Honolulu Dec. 19 for San Francisco.

SUMNER—Arrived at Newport News Dec. 26.

THOMAS—Sailed from San Francisco Dec. 5 for Manila.

WRIGHT—At Manila, P.I.

WARREN—At San Francisco, Cal.

BURNSIDE—En route to Seattle, Wash.

LISCUM—1st Lieut. J. F. Butler, Signal Corps. At Manila.

DATES SET FOR SAILING OF TRANSPORTS.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Dec. 24, 1906.

Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Smyser and baby left Thursday for Jefferson Barracks, Mo., after a visit with Mrs. Smyser's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Craigie. Mrs. F. E. Hinds will leave in a few days for San Francisco to meet Lieut. and Mrs. Bissell on their return from the Philippines.

A beautiful home wedding took place Monday evening, Dec. 24, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. William Bond, on South Fourth street, when their daughter, Mrs. May Bond Orton, was united in marriage to Capt. Herbert Nunn, of Vancouver, Wash. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Charles Connelly, of the First Congregational Church. The rooms were exquisitely decorated for the occasion. The wedding music was played by Miss Stella Jeorgor. There were no attendants. The bride wore her traveling gown of brown silk poplin and Irish lace. A hot supper was served in the dining-room, which was resplendent with Christmas greens and holly. Capt. and Mrs. Nunn left for a short wedding journey and will return to spend the holidays with Mr. and Mrs. Bond before leaving for a several months' tour in Old Mexico. Captain Nunn will be remembered here as being in the Infantry and Cavalry School in the class of 1904 as a captain of the National Guard of the State of Washington. He also served in the Philippines as a lieutenant of Volunteers during the Spanish-American War, and has many friends in Army circles.

Captain Parker and Miss Parker entertained Thursday night with an informal dinner. Their guests were: Chaplain and Mrs. H. Percy Silvers, Miss Bucan, Miss Baird, Captain Sheldon and Lieutenant Moss. Much interest is centered in the garrison in the bridge tournament which opened this week, and will continue until Feb. 15. Eighteen couples have entered, and prizes are to be awarded at the close of the contest.

Capt. and Mrs. James E. Normoyle and daughter, Margaret, were the guests of friends in Kansas City, Wednesday, for the matinee. Mrs. Smith, who has been the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. R. R. Wood, left Wednesday for her home in Herkimer, N.Y. Miss Freeland, who has been the guest of Mrs. Charles Crawford, left Sunday for her home in Paola, Kan. Lieut. W. T. Morry attended the dance Wednesday evening given in Kansas City by Mr. and Mrs. George Richards for Miss Adeline Richards. Mrs. Ellen Sharp, of Fort Riley, arrived Wednesday to be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Peters on South Broadway until after the examination for commission of her son, Fletcher Sharp. Mrs. Sharp was for a number of years a resident of the garrison, Captain Sharp belonging to the 20th Infantry. Capt. and Mrs. F. Daniel Webster, of Monterey, Cal., have returned from a visit with their aunt, Miss George, of Pittsburg, Pa., and will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Amos Fenn during the holidays.

Among those from the post who attended the first dance of the season of the Cotillion Club in the city were: Major Squier, Lieutenants Morrow and Peyton, Lieut. and Mrs. Rubottom, Lieutenant Sharp and Miss Sharp of New Orleans. Lieut. and Mrs. Wood and guest, Mrs. Smith, and Lieutenant Patterson. Capt. W. M. Whitman, of Fort Riley, was the guest Tuesday of Capt. James E. Normoyle. He came to inspect the laundry here with a view of establishing one at Fort Riley.

The officers have responded so generously to the appeal for funds to provide a Christmas tree for the children of the garrison that a splendid treat is assured, a complete census has been taken, and 259 children's names are now on the list. The children of the Sunday school have arranged a little play entitled, "A Defense of Kris Kringle," for the afternoon before Christmas. Mrs. Paulding, Mrs. Walsh, Mrs. Sayre and Mrs. Raymond have charge of the tree arrangements, and Mrs. John Clark, Mrs. Dwyler and Mrs. Sayre are drilling the children. A masquerade ball for the children will be held in Pope Hall New Year's eve.

Lieut. W. J. Buttgenbach, 4th Cav., who has been ill with typhoid fever, left Tuesday on a three months' leave and will join his regiment in the spring.

The newly printed roster here shows 170 officers. There is barracks accommodation for 3,012 enlisted men and stable room for 1,208 animals.

The holiday vacation for the student officers began Friday evening. They will return January 3.

Lieut. S. R. Gleaves left Wednesday for San Antonio, Texas, in response to a telegram announcing the serious illness of his child with pneumonia. She is with her mother, Mrs. Gleaves, at the home of her parents. Lieutenant Bartlett, 18th Inf., will leave to-day for a ten days' stay in New York city. Miss Caroline Jamison, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Gunster, left Saturday for Kansas City, Mo.

Lieut. and Mrs. Watts entertained thirty guests Wednesday evening with "500." The prizes, which were very elaborate, were given to Mrs. Gilmore and Capt. F. D. Evans. Mrs. J. C. Minus was the hostess at a beautiful card party given for her sister, Mrs. Webster, of Monterey, Cal., Friday afternoon. The rooms were artistically adorned with Christmas holly and mistletoe. Bridge was the game enjoyed.

At the Christmas party given by Miss Bell Farrell for her kindergarten class, little Miss Mary Angel Webster, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Daniel Webster, reflected great credit upon herself by her quaint rendition of "Only a Child of Thistles." Little Miss Webster is the guest of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Amos Fenn, on South Broadway.

Mrs. Robert D. Walsh entertained Tuesday evening in honor of Miss Mary Godfrey of Fort Riley, daughter of Colonel Godfrey, 9th Cav. Miss Godfrey, who has been the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Sterrett, left Wednesday for her home. Lieutenants Peyton, Morrow, Hughes and Patterson were guests for the Richards house and were given in Kansas city, Wednesday night. Lieut. Fred Young left Friday for Springfield, Mo., to spend the Christmas holidays.

Capt. and Mrs. James E. Normoyle were host and hostess at an elaborate dinner Friday night at their quarters on Grant avenue, given in honor of the members of the class of '89, and their wives, who are stationed here. The guests were: Capt. and Mrs. Webster, of Monterey; Capt. and Mrs. C. D. Rhodes, 6th Cav., Capt. and Mrs. Charles Crawford, Capt. and Mrs. E. T. C. and Capt. F. H. Haines, Art. Corps. Mrs. Arthur B. Cowan gave a luncheon Thursday as a compliment to Mrs. F. D. Webster and Mrs. McCleery, who is the guest of Mrs. Morrison. Capt. and Mrs. Webster and little daughter will leave Dec. 28 for their station at Monterey, Cal., and will be accompanied by Mrs. McCleery, who has been spending several weeks here with her daughter, Mrs. Morrison. Mrs. McCleery will be the guest in Monterey of her son, Lieut. J. S. McCleery.

Miss Letta McDonald is the guest of friends in Kansas City, Mo. Miss Adams, of Montana, is the guest of Major and Mrs. Kirby. Lieutenants Potts and Musgrave left Friday night for Washington, D.C. Lieut. M. E. Locke will be the guest of relatives in Chicago for the Christmas festivities. Mrs. M. E. Clarke, mother of Mrs. Hackney, who has extensive interests in the gas wells in the southern part of the State, has returned from Chanute, Kan., and has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Hackney. She left this week for New York city.

Lieut. James E. Ware has gone to Mississippi, to remain during the Christmas vacation with relatives. Lieut. C. D. Herron left Friday to spend Christmas with his sisters in Crawfordsville, Ind. Capt. S. M. Hackney, 21st Inf., has arrived from Fort Logan to spend some time with his family at the Clark house on South Broadway. Miss Bessie Lee, daughter of the late Colonel Lee, U.S.A., arrived Friday from San Francisco to spend the winter with her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Young on Third avenue. Lieut. G. G. Bartlett left Monday to spend the holidays in New York city.

The post bowling team defeated the post exchange team in a match Tuesday evening by a score of 2,415 to 2,109. Lieut. William L. Patterson has gone to Baltimore, Md., for the holidays. Mr. Strickland W. Gillilan was the attraction in the entertainment course at Pope Hall Thursday night. The lecture was preceded by a concert given by the 18th Infantry band.

The officers' bowling team defeated the enlisted men's team

Monday evening in the gymnasium by a score of 2,193 to 2,025. This makes honors even, each team having won one game. The deciding game will be played shortly.

Miss Jean Forsha, of Forsha, Kan., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. T. A. Baldwin, Jr. Mrs. Baldwin and Miss Duval of Fort Riley attended the performance of "Wang" in Kansas City Wednesday.

The Christmas hop at Pope Hall Friday night was an unusually enjoyable one. The stage was banked with Christmas greens and presented a beautiful appearance. The receiving party consisted of Col. Charles B. Hall, Miss Hall, Major and Mrs. Boughton, Capt. and Mrs. Traub.

Lieut. A. H. Carter left Saturday for Marion, Kan., to remain during the holidays. Capt. J. P. Ryan has gone to New York city to enjoy the Christmas vacation. Lieut. A. P. Jeunet will spend Christmas in Gotham, N.Y. Chaplain F. J. Leavitt is spending a few weeks in Los Angeles, Cal., with his son and wife, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Leavitt. Capt. and Mrs. D. B. Case and Miss Bettine Case, of Fort Riley, are the guests of their kinspeople, Mr. and Mrs. A. Caldwell, for the holidays. They will also spend part of the time as the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence O. Sherrill.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Dec. 23, 1906.

Lieut. H. T. Bargin leaves for a ten-day hunt and Mr. Cook and many others will also go hunting. Lieut. Charles J. Crane reported for duty Tuesday. Lieut. and Mrs. Cranston entertained at a chafing dish supper Saturday night. Miss Ducat arrived Monday to visit her sister, Mrs. Symington. Lieut. and Mrs. Nolan entertained very prettily at dinner Monday night. The table was daintily decorated in Cavalry colors. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. Goode, Capt. and Mrs. Arnold and Lieut. and Mrs. Symington. Captain Baldwin has returned from Brownsville. Miss Edith Burbank has returned after a week's delightful visit in Houston. Lieut. and Mrs. Cranston entertained at dinner complimentary to Gen. and Mrs. McCaskey.

The Army was well represented at the San Antonio German Club Thursday evening. On the reception committee were Mrs. McCaskey, Mrs. Bankhead, Mrs. Arrowsmith, Mrs. L. J. Fleming, Mrs. Preston and Mrs. Maus. The first cotillion, a very pretty military figure, was led by Capt. George R. Knox and Miss McKnight. Laredo. The third cotillion was led by Lieut. Charles H. Rich and Miss Edith Burbank. The Friday night hop was a very small one, but unusually jolly.

Capt. Dana W. Kilburn, 26th Inf., left for California to spend the holidays, with his wife. Lieut. and Mrs. Bankhead entertained at dinner last Wednesday, celebrating Lieutenant Bankhead's birthday. Mr. John Donovan, a leading citizen of St. Joseph, Mo., is here on a visit to his daughter, Mrs. Douglas McCaskey. Mrs. Symington entertained the Bridge Club very delightfully Tuesday afternoon.

The field meet which took place on the 20th, under the auspices of Lieut. W. C. Johnson, was considered the best that had taken place at the garrison. The reservation had been converted into an athletic field, set with hurdles, and jumping and vaulting standards, and a comfortable grandstand for the spectators. Appropriate prizes were awarded the winners.

Chaplain Dickson is preparing for the annual Christmas tree and entertainment which will be held in the soldiers' tent. Her many friends sympathize with Mrs. Bartlett, wife of Lieutenant Bartlett, in the sudden death of her father, Mr. Thomas Franklin, brother-in-law to Admiral Schley. Lieutenant Craigie has left for Washington, D.C., to spend the holidays with his parents, Gen. and Mrs. Craigie. Lieut. and Mrs. Guy Kent left Sunday for their station Fort Clark. They have been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Arrowsmith.

Mrs. Frye, wife of Captain Frye, with her daughter has returned from the Philippines and is a guest of her parents, Col. and Mrs. Maus. Captain Frye has been detailed as quartermaster on the Meade. Mrs. C. E. Hampton and her children left for Fort Logan, Colo., where she will join her husband, who has returned from the Philippines. During his absence she has been the guest of her parents, Judge and Mrs. Paschal. Dr. J. E. Shellenberger, with his wife, are at the New Haverc Hotel.

The post Christmas tree for the children of officers and soldiers will be held Monday evening at the Soldiers' Club tent in the upper post.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Dec. 23, 1906.

The fact that the appropriation asked of Congress only calls for funds for the construction of buildings for one regiment of Infantry at this post has led many to believe that the original idea for increasing this garrison has been abandoned. Such is not the case by any means. The work planned will require at least three years to complete, i.e., construction of buildings for two regiments of Infantry, one company of Signal Corps, with administration buildings, stables, storehouses, etc., and it is the intention only to ask for enough to carry on the work from year to year. When one realizes that 176 buildings will be necessary to accommodate the increased strength planned, and that the post will extend almost to the old State house, the magnitude of the work can be appreciated. When it shall have been done, Fort Riley will be by far the largest post in the United States, and will contain about 5,000 soldiers.

The Athletic Association met Tuesday evening, and the following officers were elected for the coming year: Business manager, Captain Armstrong; in charge of the Christmas tree fund, Lieutenant Gordon; in charge of indoor athletics, Lieutenant Holderness; secretary, Captain Hamilton; treasurer, Captain McMahon. A vote of thanks was tendered Captains Armstrong and Parsons and Lieutenant Glassford for their energetic work during the year, which has resulted in paying off the association's indebtedness.

The first game of indoor baseball that the garrison has seen was played in the gymnasium on Friday night by two teams from the 22d Battery, for the benefit of the Christmas tree fund. Although the game was understood by the majority present, some of the finer points were hardly appreciated. The score was 9-8. Following the game there was dancing.

The polo game at the park Sunday afternoon between the post team and one representing Junction City resulted in a tie. The field, which had been skinned, was in excellent condition, and the game was a fast one. The final score was 2-2. The town team: Messrs. O'Donnell, Early, Fritz and Rogers. The post: Captains Lassiter, Miller, McMahon and Lieutenant Hennessy.

An indoor baseball team has been organized in the 9th Cavalry Squadron and a game has been arranged with a team of the 22d Battery. The game on Friday night aroused considerable interest in the sport.

The quartermaster teamsters of this post were informed last week that they would draw \$40 instead of \$30 a month. Captain Parsons, quartermaster, took the matter up with the Quartermaster General's office and secured the raise.

Miss Godfrey, who has been the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Sterrett at Fort Leavenworth returned Thursday. During her stay a number of entertainments were given in her honor.

A record breaking crowd assembled in the post gymnasium Wednesday evening to witness a game of basketball between the teams of Fort Riley and Washburn College, which resulted in a score of 22 to 17 in favor of the latter. It was a hotly contested game. The game was followed by a masquerade ball of about 100 couples. Private Lutz, 13th Cav., dressed in an Irish costume of his own devising and manufacture, won the expensive meerschaum pipe donated as a prize by Thompson's Smoking House of Junction City.

Chaplain and Mrs. Prioleau leave to-morrow for Kansas City to spend the holidays. Lieut. D. W. Hand, Art. Corps, ordered to the Presidio, with his family will leave for his new station on Dec. 27.

On Wednesday evening Mrs. McKinlay and Miss Mott gave

a six-handed euchre party for fifty-six guests. Prizes for the gentlemen were won by Captain Romeyn and Lieutenants Allen and Eby. Mesdames McCormack, Eby and Lewis captured the ladies' prizes. Colonel Macomb entertained at dinner Thursday evening. His guests were the Misses Mott and Lannart, Capt. and Mrs. Short, Capt. and Mrs. McCormack, Capt. and Mrs. Conner, and Major Seals. Capt. and Mrs. Kocherperger were entertained at dinner on Wednesday evening. Their guests were Capt. and Mrs. McCormack, Lieut. and Mrs. Hennessy, Miss Powell and Lieutenant Wiley.

Lieutenant Moore, recently off sick list with a broken arm, left yesterday with Mrs. Moore for his home at LaGrange, Texas, where the holidays will be passed. Lieut. J. S. Bradshaw, Art. Corps, leaves to-day for Superior, Wis., to spend the holidays with relatives. Major Thomas H. Rees, O.E., will spend Christmas with his family in Fort Leavenworth. Lieutenants Huntley and Riley, Art. Corps, will leave to-morrow for Kansas City, Mo., to spend the holidays. Lieutenant McCabe, 2d Cav., left Friday for his home, to spend the holidays.

Mrs. Hennessy gave a party for the young people on Thursday night. Lieutenant Danford, Art. Corps, leaves to-morrow for Nebraska, where he will spend Christmas with relatives. Dr. and Mrs. Plummer left yesterday for Cedar Falls, Iowa, to spend Christmas with relatives. Lieutenant Mettler, Art. Corps, will leave to-morrow for Topeka for ten days.

The cantata and Christmas tree celebration in the gymnasium on Christmas eve for the benefit of the young people promises to surpass a similar event of a year ago. The drilling of the children, thirty-nine in number, in their respective parts, has been carried on with Mrs. Godfrey in charge, and Mesdames Snow and McNair as able assistants. All married soldiers with children in the family will be presented with a goose, or turkey to-morrow, by the Christmas tree committee. All the messes at the post are preparing elaborate menus for Christmas.

Colonel Godfrey has received information from Washington that the Secretary of War has approved the construction of a riding hall in the Cavalry post, on the site already selected for use by the School of Equitation. This structure will be somewhat smaller than the one originally planned. The Secretary of War has also given instructions for plans for a riding hall for the Artillery post, along the lines suggested by the Field Artillery Board. The plans provide for a clear space of 35 by 350 feet, in order that four guns might be maneuvered within. Such a building would be expensive and whether there will be sufficient funds on hand is a question. However, if it is not forthcoming this year, it will be during the coming year.

An athletic committee composed of five members has been organized under the provisions of the constitution adopted by the association, to assist Captain Armstrong, the business manager, in the conduct of the association's affairs. The committee consists of Lieutenants Gordon, McCabe, Glassford and Mettler.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Dec. 26, 1906.

We are in the midst of the holidays, two hundred and fifty cadets off on Christmas leave, those left behind enjoying holiday privileges. A small cadet hop was given on Saturday evening, another on Christmas eve. Among those present other than the young ladies of the post and vicinity were: The Misses Dameron, Bissell, Pellen, Winslow, Harkness, Greble, Nelson, Vanderwater, Walker, Henderson, Hoffman, Bartlett, Johnson, Brady, Landon, Millholland, Dresser, Palmer, Bower, McKoon, Cochran, Kreuter and many others. There will be another cadet hop on Saturday evening, Dec. 29, and the New Year's eve dance on Monday, Dec. 31.

The basketball game with Manhattan College on Saturday, Dec. 15, resulted in a victory for West Point with a score of 58 to 20, after a very one-sided game. In the game played with the Brooklyn Polytechnic the cadets defeated the visitors by a score of 42-20 on last Saturday afternoon, Dec. 22. The next game on the schedule will be played with Stevens on Jan. 5.

The Ladies' Reading Club met last Thursday at Mrs. Carson's. "Thackeray" was the subject of the paper read by the hostess. Gen. and Mrs. Davis are visiting Capt. and Mrs. W. R. Smith.

Sergeant Lindnet, of the Engineer detachment, whose sudden death occurred a few days previously, was buried at the post cemetery on Christmas eve.

Prof. E. S. Holden is indefatigable in his efforts to secure every available thing of historical interest for the library. He has recently had mounted on either side of the northeast entrance the first cannon fired in the Civil War, at Vicksburg, several days before Fort Sumter was fired upon; and the cannon that fired the last shot at Appomattox. This gun was the left piece of Captain Elder's Battery B, 1st U.S. Artillery.

At the recent annual meeting of the Army Athletic Association the following officers were elected for 1907: President, Col. R. L. Howze; vice-president, Col. W. B. Gordon; treasurer, Capt. James A. Woodruff; secretary, Capt. Oscar J. Charles; representative for football, Capt. W. D. Smith; representative for general athletics, Capt. H. J. Koehler; representative for baseball, Capt. Lytle Brown.

The cadets of the first class have been permitted to organize the "First Classmen's Club of the U.S.M.A.," of which no other cadets may become members. The large room on the lower floor of the academic building formerly occupied as the engineering model room is being handsomely fitted up for the clubroom, and the sum of \$5,000 has been allotted for furnishing the room. They will have billiard and pool tables, and other accessories of clubdom. Strict rules governing the use of the privileges have been promulgated by the authorities. On the eve of graduation each year the members of the second class will be invited to take possession of the handsomely appointed clubroom.

FORT HOWARD.

Fort Howard, Md., Dec. 26, 1906.

Christmas day was appropriately observed at all of the military posts comprising the Artillery District of Baltimore. The customary rigid military discipline was greatly relaxed and the men were allowed to enjoy the day in a virtually care-free and happy-go-lucky way. Christmas feasts were enjoyed, and in the homes of the officers where there were children Christmas trees and toys were on every hand. Numberless Santas made their appearance, to the delight of the children and men who were so fortunate as to catch a glimpse of the Christmastide festivities. The members of the 21st, 40th and 103d Companies enjoyed a feast of turkey, cranberry, celery and plum pudding. Many of the men exchanged gifts and most of them spent the morning in visiting and writing letters home.

The annual Christmas festival for the children of the garrison took place Monday. The members of the three companies of the post joined with the children in enjoying the ice-cream and cake. Jolly old Santa was impersonated by Private Clay, of the 40th Company, who distributed the presents and made the tots laugh and feel happy. A big tree, heavily laden with gifts, was a feature of the occasion. The ladies who arranged the festival were Miss Anderson, daughter of the commandant; Mrs. William M. Cruikshank, wife of Captain Cruikshank; Mrs. Godwin Ordway, wife of Captain Ordway; Mrs. Clarence Deems, wife of Lieutenant Deems, and Mrs. James D. Watson, wife of Lieutenant Watson.

Col. Harry R. Anderson and Miss Anderson expect to leave the post in a few days for a vacation at Palm Beach, Fla. Major Clarence Deems, commanding officer at Fort Schuyler, N.Y., is visiting his son, Lieut. Clarence Deems, Jr. Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Lincoln left the post Saturday to spend the holidays with the latter's parents at Delaware City, Del. Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh S. Brown left the post the first of the week for an extended visit with relatives at Columbus, O., and Atlanta, Ga.

A number of the officers and their ladies attended the annual presentation of medals and trophies, won by the troops of the Maryland National Guard, in small arms practice, season 1906, Thursday evening at the 5th Regiment Armory, M.N.G., Baltimore.

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The Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba

Maj. Gen. J. FORD KENT, U.S.V., Brig. Gen., U.S.A., President. This society was organized in the Governor's Palace at Santiago, on July 31st, 1898 (14 days after the surrender). All officers and soldiers who worthily participated in that campaign are eligible to membership. Annual dues are \$1.00. Life membership \$25.00. No initiation fee. Send for application blank to Assistant Secretary and Treasurer, Capt. H. C. CLARK, 504 Colorado Building, Washington, D.C.

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Rarely if ever have the urgent needs of the Coast Artillery been more forcibly described than in a long article signed "Field Officer," which appears in the New York Tribune of Dec. 26. The writer, who is evidently an Artillery officer of extensive experience, remarks that the need of powerful defenses for our coasts is so evident that it should require neither explanation nor argument, but he points out that the details of such defenses are so intricate that they are not sufficiently understood by the general public. He then goes on to describe the changes that have taken place in guns, gun-calibers, projectiles, etc., since the Civil War. The effective use of these elements, involving, as it does, much intricate mechanism and electrical apparatus, requires a personnel of highly trained experts who can qualify only by long and careful study. After outlining briefly the necessity of providing both implements and men to afford security for our coasts, the writer of the admirable article in question adds: "The Artillery bill now up for consideration by Congress contains some corrections for the evils that now exist. It is time that its importance is fully understood by the lay-

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man and the communities at large. They are the people to be served; theirs is the property to be protected. We are but the servants of the people, ready to do our level best in affording such protection as lies within our power. It is up to the people to see that we are properly provided not only with material, but with personnel, with which to put up a good defense and justify our existence."

President Roosevelt is much interested in the question of a new pistol for the Army. This week he had Lieut. Col. Andrew H. Russell, of the Ordnance Department, in conference with him at the White House on the question of the advisability of the adoption of a .45 caliber revolver for the Army to replace the .38 caliber now in use. The President was informed this matter is to be fully considered by a board of officers appointed to meet at the Springfield Arsenal on Jan. 15 for the purpose of testing various kinds of automatic pistols and various makes and calibers of revolvers. It will be the duty of this board to recommend whether or not it would be advisable to adopt an automatic pistol for the Army to replace the revolver, and whether the caliber of the weapon should be .38 or .45.

A correspondent says: "The Service is fortunate indeed in having the JOURNAL to still lift its voice from time to time in protest and restraining influence against all the new fads and schemes for the improvement (?) of everything connected with the Army. In so many cases the new ideas seem to consist chiefly in relegating to the background of oblivion, everything pertaining to the past; no matter what lessons of experience and wisdom it may offer. The new and untried seems now the vogue."

The delay in the promotion of second lieutenants of Infantry is due to the fact that Lieut. John E. Green, 25th Inf., has not yet been examined. It is expected that his examination will take place soon, and the promotions now held up will then be made.

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1906.

COLOR LINE IN THE ARMY.

In an article in the North American Review entitled "The Color Line in the Army," Capt. Matthew F. Steele, U.S.A., presents a very interesting and forcible argument in favor of the repeal of Sections 1104 and 1108, Rev. Stat., providing for the enlistment of two Cavalry and two Infantry regiments composed of colored men. He considers this law the equivalent of the Jim Crow laws of the South, and says that "no more exclusive law can be found in the codes of Alabama and Mississippi. It is out of date, contrary to the spirit of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution and to the good sense of the twentieth century." Recruiting officers should be held, enlist the best men to be had, without distinction of color, and each man should be assigned to a regiment according to his choice and the best interests of the military service.

The law is a recognition by act of Congress of the national prejudice against the negro soldier. Within the Army itself there is no prejudice against the colored regiments and the fine work they have done is appreciated. If officers do not desire assignments to a colored regiment it is because of the civilian prejudice which is national and not local. There is to-day a larger proportion of officers in the colored regiments from the South than from any other equal section of the country. Shipp and Smith, who laid down their lives heroically leading their colored troops at San Juan, were both Southerners. Captain Steele says:

"There is a Cavalry post in Vermont; but no colored troop has ever been, or is likely ever to be, stationed there. The people of Vermont do not want them. New Englanders have always peculiarly loved the negro, but they do not love him in their midst; they prefer him away in Georgia or Louisiana, whither they can send him their sympathy by mail. A few years ago, a fine troop of the 9th Cavalry was stationed at Fort Myer, across the way from the National Capital, as a reward for specially good service in an Indian campaign. Never a word of complaint was made against the behavior of this troop; yet it is well known that never again will a colored troop be ordered to that post for station. The people of Washington do not want them. It is a notorious fact in the Army that the political clique which holds the Yellowstone Park, the great national pleasure ground, in the hollow of its fist will never allow colored troops to be stationed in the park. They are afraid that their patrons, the American travelers, will resent being held to the regulations of the park by negro troopers.

"Since the disturbance at Brownsville, the broad State of Texas is, no doubt, closed forever against the negro regiments. When orders were issued a couple of years ago, sending a squadron of colored Cavalry to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., letters of protest are reported to have been sent to the War Department by prominent persons of the adjacent town of Leavenworth. It has been proclaimed by the public press that negro troops must not be placed at the garrisons in the Southern States, and the Department has never yet ventured to station them in any of the Eastern or Middle-Western States. The national prejudice has followed the flag across the Pacific Ocean. Five years ago, the colored regiments on duty in the Philippines were returned to the States at the demand of the Civil Governor of the Islands. No charge of misconduct was made against them; from a military point of view their service had been perfectly satisfactory.

"Where, then, are the colored regiments going to serve hereafter? The ring of prejudice seems to be growing narrower all the while. Its geographical center appears to be somewhere in the mountains of Western Colorado at the present time; its circumference touches the Pacific shore in the West and reaches nearly to the Missouri River in the East. No protests have as yet been heard from Nevada or Idaho.

"Truth to tell, our regiments should not be classified as white and colored. The legal stigma of color should be lifted from the four regiments upon which it rests; the legal restriction that compels the assignment of colored recruits to one of four regiments only should be removed. Sections 1,104 and 1,108 of the Revised Statutes ought to be repealed."

To what Captain Steele has said we may add the following: When the Spaniards were in possession of Florida they had negro soldiers who were treated in all respects like the whites, and the colonists of South Carolina and Georgia were greatly disturbed by the disappearance of their negro slaves who were tempted by Spanish spies to join the Spanish regiments in Florida. In 1704 South Carolina passed an act "for raising troops and enlisting slaves for service in time of alarms." A negro prisoner escaping from the enemy was emancipated, or if he captured or killed an enemy.

Negro soldiers took part in the Battle of Bunker Hill, and it was one of them, Peter Salem, who killed the British commander, Major Pitcairn, as he mounted the parapet. It was a negro also who later on took the lead

in capturing the British Major General Prescott, commanding the Royal Army at Newport, using his head to butt down the door of the room occupied by the British officer when an assault was made upon his headquarters by a picked party of American soldiers. Fourteen officers united in a testimonial to Peter Salem, who they said "behaved like an experienced officer as well as an excellent soldier." Several negroes appear in full view in Colonel Trumbull's picture of Bunker Hill.

With the exception of one Rhode Island regiment the negroes during the Revolution were scattered through the white organization of the Army. In 1778 Rhode Island passed an act giving freedom to slaves who enlisted in the Continental Army, giving them the same pay as whites and paying their value as slaves to their masters. A return of negroes in the main Army, Aug. 24, 1778, showed a total of 755, besides regiments from Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York and New Hampshire. There was much bitter opposition then to the enlistment of negroes and it was due principally to the inducements the British offered for enlistment. At the South, where the opposition to negro troops could not be overcome, so many negroes ran away to join the British that great consternation was created among the planters. Maryland, however, employed negroes as soldiers and put them into regiments with whites. James Madison advocated emancipating and arming the negroes, as did Alexander Hamilton.

The experience with negro troops in the Revolution led to their early employment in the War of 1812, and New York passed an act to organize two regiments (Sept. 21, 1814). General Jackson issued a proclamation: "To the Free Colored Inhabitants of Louisiana," inviting them to the colors and speaking of their "intelligent minds," their "love of honor," promising that their non-coms. should be colored and that they should be organized as an independent battalion. Just before the Battle of New Orleans he issued another proclamation in which he said: "You surpass my hopes. I have found in you united, soldierly qualities, that noble enthusiasm which impels to great deeds."

During the early days of the Civil War the idea of employing the negroes as soldiers was not entertained and strenuous objection was made even to their employment as laborers by the Quartermasters and the Engineers. They were enlisted at the South, however, within two weeks after the fall of Fort Sumter. In an account of a review at New Orleans, Nov. 23, 1861, mention is made of one regiment of 1,400 free colored men. Gen. David Hunter, U.S.A., was brought up with a round turn when, in the spring of 1862, he enlisted negroes under the authority given him in an order of the War Department, directing him to accept the services of "all loyal persons who desired to aid in the suppression of the Rebellion in and about Port Royal." August 25, 1862, Gen. Rufus Saxton was authorized to enlist 5,000 negroes. In December, 1863, 100,000 colored troops were in the Service, and altogether during the war 186,017 were employed. They received \$10, less \$3 for clothing; the whites \$13, and clothing. Colored soldiers did not appear in the Army of the Potomac until the spring of 1864.

The negroes have always been carried on the rolls of the Navy, and on the Lakes during the War of 1812 about one in six or eight of the crews were negroes, and there was an entire absence of prejudice against them among their messmates then as there has been since. Commodore Chauncey said: "I have nearly fifty blacks on board of this ship, and many of them are among my best men." Commodore Perry, who was originally prejudiced against them, finally spoke highly of their good conduct and their absolute insensibility to danger. In the picture of Perry's victory in the Capitol at Washington a negro sailor appears conspicuously.

THE NAVY PERSONNEL BILL.

The more closely the proposed Navy Personnel bill is studied the more acceptable it appears to be. It has been prepared with the utmost care by officers of ability and experience who have been actuated solely by a desire to safeguard the interests of the Navy as a whole, and the result of their labors is a measure that will afford relief for the most urgent needs of the Service with the least possible hardship to individuals. So far as can be ascertained the sentiment of Navy officers is strongly in favor of this well-considered measure. It is recognized as fair, practical and calculated to correct conditions which, if permitted to continue, will lead to injurious results. We can hardly hope for the enactment of the bill by the present Congress, but it is so important that we trust it may become a law during the first session of the next one, if not before. It will be remembered that the present personnel act was passed during the short session.

One of the most interesting things about the bill is that no officer can tell just how it will affect him personally. There is consequently no ground for the contention by any officer that it will benefit others at his expense. Transfers from the active list to the reserve list and the retired list are regulated by definite processes which are thoroughly equitable and which place all officers on an even footing. The creation of the reserve list will retain in the Navy, but separate from active service, an increasing body of officers who will be available for duty in emergencies and who will be capable of performing administrative and other work in time of peace. Some doubt has been expressed as to the wisdom of that clause of the bill to repeal the law forbidding retired officers from holding positions with firms supplying war materials to the Government, and that clause is disapproved by the Secretary of the Navy. The present law is a prudential measure, but

we cannot believe that its repeal would be prejudicial to naval interests.

This bill embodies the application of the principle of elimination in the least objectionable manner. It proposes to eliminate by an orderly, definite and equitable process a certain proportion of officers from each of the various grades in order that officers required to command our ships and fleets may reach the higher grades at an earlier age than is possible under our present system. That is the principal aim of the pending measure, and it seeks to accomplish that aim by methods to which there can be no objection on personal grounds.

With the enactment of this measure we shall have the assurance of a large and permanent increase in naval efficiency. Promotion will be accelerated, retirement will be dealt with on more liberal terms and officers will reach flag rank in the prime of their energy and usefulness. If to these considerations we add the fact that the enactment of this bill will result in a saving to the Government of \$5,000,000 in seven years we have an irrefutable argument for its immediate adoption.

ATLANTIC FLEET REORGANIZATION.

The Secretary of the Navy this week signed the General Order for the reorganization of the Atlantic Fleet. As many of the newer battleships designated for service with this fleet are now receiving their finishing touches in the navy yards, it will not be possible to complete the organization of the fleet as provided for by the General Order until February or March; but so far as possible the plan laid down by the Bureau of Navigation and approved by Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, will be followed out in January. As has been stated, the flag officers who will command the various squadrons of the Atlantic Fleet under the supreme command of Rear Admiral Evans have not yet finally been chosen, except that it is most probable that Rear Admiral Thomas, at present in charge of the Naval Training System, will have one of them.

The General Order signed this week by the Secretary of the Navy provides for the organization of the Atlantic Fleet into four squadrons, each of which will be under the command of a rear admiral, and will consist of eight divisions and two torpedo flotillas. The First Squadron, which will consist of two divisions, may be commanded by Rear Admiral Evans as Commander-in-Chief. The First Division of the First Squadron will consist of the battleships Connecticut (flagship), Louisiana, Maine and Missouri; and the Second Division of the First Squadron will consist of the battleships Georgia, New Jersey, Rhode Island and Virginia. The Second Squadron will have the Third and Fourth Divisions. The Third Division will be the battleships Alabama, Illinois, Kearsarge and Kentucky; and the Fourth Division will have the battleships Ohio, Indiana and Iowa for the present, and the Minnesota as soon as that vessel is completed and ready for active service.

The Third Squadron of the Atlantic Fleet will have the Fifth and Sixth Divisions. The Fifth Division will consist of the Tennessee, Washington and St. Louis and another armored cruiser as soon as completed; and the Sixth Division of the protected cruisers Columbia, Des Moines, Cleveland and Tacoma.

In the Fourth Squadron there will be the Seventh Division, consisting of the Dixie, Marietta, Nashville and Castine; the Eighth Division, consisting of the Prairie, Dubuque, Paducah, Scorpion and the Texas and Brooklyn in reserve; the Second Torpedo Flotilla, consisting of the Hopkins, Hull, MacDonough, Whipple, Truxtun and Worden, and the Third Torpedo Flotilla, consisting of the Wilkes, Blakeley, De Long, Stringham and Stockton. The order provides that the Seventh and Eighth Divisions will be held in reserve when their services are no longer required for police and patrol duty.

It is the intention to maintain a strength of sixteen battleships for the Atlantic Fleet and as fast as new vessels of this class become available the older battleships will be replaced by new ones and a reserve squadron of armored vessels will be formed. This is a matter which was dealt with very fully by Rear Admiral George A. Converse, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, in his annual report made public some weeks ago.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, U.S.N., commanding the Atlantic Fleet, was at the Navy Department, Washington, D.C., Dec. 24, in conference with the officials respecting the future movements of the warships. It is the intention to take the fleet to the West Indies for the winter drills, sailing from New York very shortly for Guantanamo, which will be the headquarters. The Admiral also brought to the attention of the Department the conduct of the New York customs officials in searching the bluejackets who arrived at that port recently on the battleship Ohio from the Philippines. None of the men had anything more than a few trinkets as presents for sweethearts and wives, but many of the small trinkets were held up as being dutiable. The matter was later satisfactorily adjusted.

Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Chief of Staff of the Army, is expected to return to Washington on Jan. 5, when he will immediately resume the duties of his office which have been so ably and satisfactorily performed during his absence by Brig. Gen. Thomas Barry, assistant to the Chief of Staff. There are many military matters of importance awaiting the return of General Bell for final disposition, among them being the question of the selection of troops for service in the Philippines in 1907 to take the places of the many organizations that are due to

come home during that year. The First Division of the General Staff has had this matter under consideration and has made a report recommending that certain troops be sent to the Philippines next year, but the final decision awaits the return of General Bell. As has been stated, it has been definitely decided not to send to the Philippines as separate organizations for duty there the "home battalions" belonging to the organizations which are now doing duty in Cuba. These battalions will get credit for foreign service, if the present plan holds good, with the remainder of their respective regiments. There are various other matters of interest to the Army which are awaiting General Bell's return for settlement, among them being the case of Major John B. Bellinger, Q.M. Dept., who was quoted last summer as making certain derogatory remarks anent the criticisms made by Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, in his annual report, of the Quartermaster's Department. There is very little probability that Major Bellinger will be brought to trial in view of the fact that he has made an apology to General Carter for what he said and has explained to high authority the fact that he did not talk for publication, but had his confidence betrayed by the man to whom he supposed he was talking in a personal way. It is not true that General Carter was in Washington last week for the purpose of urging the trial of Major Bellinger—he was there on entirely different business of a personal character. Major Bellinger is now on duty in San Francisco and is an officer of excellent record. The War Department is not at all inclined to bring him to trial by court-martial and it is probable that the matter will be entirely dropped.

Shortly after the return to Washington on Jan. 5 of Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Chief of Staff of the Army, a board of general officers will be convened to select officers of the Army to fill existing and prospective vacancies on the General Staff of the Army. The law provides that there may be three general officers, not including the Chief of Artillery, on the General Staff, and as there are now only two general officers and the Chief of Artillery the board will select another brigadier general for General Staff duty. A vacancy in the grade of lieutenant colonel exists as a result of the promotion of Col. Henry A. Greene, 10th Inf., from that grade, and a vacancy will exist in the grade of major by the relief from General Staff duty of Major E. M. Weaver, Art. Corps, who has been assigned to duty as Assistant Chief of Artillery and who will consequently give up his General Staff assignment. It is understood that the board will also select two officers to fill the vacancies in the grade of lieutenant colonel and major which will exist in March, 1907, when Lieut. Col. John G. D. Knight will be promoted to be a colonel in the Corps of Engineers, and Major G. W. Goethals will be promoted to be a lieutenant colonel in the Corps of Engineers.

Another vacancy will occur in the Army Medical Department on Jan. 15 next through the resignation on that day of Capt. Walter C. Chidester. This officer has resigned in order that he may engage in the practice of his profession. His resignation will swell the total of vacancies in the grade of assistant surgeon in the Medical Department to twenty-four. At the present time there are only ten contract surgeons taking the course of instruction at the Army Medical College in Washington, and even if all of these pass the examination that they will take next May for commissions as assistant surgeons there will still be a number of vacancies. The ten student officers at the Medical College were obtained with the utmost difficulty after competitive examinations had been held throughout the United States and in the Philippines. Two examinations were held and a total of one hundred and twenty young doctors were invited to become candidates for appointment as contract surgeons, to take the course of instruction at the Army Medical College, with a view to their passing a final examination entitling them to commissions as assistant surgeons. Of these one hundred and twenty candidates invited, eight declined to appear, twenty-four accepted but failed to put in an appearance, and eighty-eight actually took the examination; of the last twenty six were rejected physically, six withdrew, forty-three were rejected for professional causes and thirteen qualified. One of these thirteen has already been graduated from the Army Medical College, ten are now taking the course there and two declined to enter the school after having passed the examination.

The indications are that the bill for the reorganization of the Artillery Corps, in which the War Department is taking so much interest, will be passed by the Senate within a few days after Congress reconvenes after the holidays and that hearings will begin on it in the House Committee on Military Affairs about Jan. 20. Representative Slayden, of Texas, a prominent member of this committee and a Democrat, will make a speech in the House in connection with the consideration of the Fortifications Appropriation bill, in which he will actively support the Artillery bill, urging that it would be folly to appropriate any more for the construction of big guns for coast defense purposes until there is a sufficient number of men in the Artillery Corps properly to man the guns already emplaced. Representative Slayden believes in the Artillery bill and told our representative this week that he would support it in committee and that it was his belief that it would at least receive a favorable report from the House Committee on Military Affairs and might be enacted into law before adjournment.

COMMENT ON THE MT. GRETNA CAMP.

Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., commanding the Camp of Instruction at Mt. Gretna, Pa., July 27 to Sept. 17, 1906, whose elaborate report on the camp has already been mentioned in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, includes therein much information and comment of general interest, both to the Army and the militia. As a preliminary to the encampment Major Edwin St. J. Greble, A.C., and Capt. Albert J. Bowley, A.D.C., under General Grant's direction, prepared and had printed a double-leaf card, folded pocket size, containing Articles of War referring specially to the duties of soldiers on guard and in camp, orders of a sentinel, outpost cordon system, the duties of the different units and the instruction of outpost sentinels. One of these cards was supplied in advance to every soldier, and in addition 150 copies of Major Eben Swift's manual on the preparation of orders were distributed in advance among the organizations designated to attend the camp. General Grant considered it necessary that militia officers should know something of the above-named subjects before attending the camp of instruction with their organizations, and he now strongly recommends that a knowledge of those subjects be hereafter required of militia organizations before they are received at camps of instruction or enter upon any field service. It was found that the militia assembled at Mt. Gretna, both officers and men, though deeply interested and eager in their work, had practically no knowledge of guard duty, and inasmuch as instruction camps are very expensive to the National Government, General Grant maintains that militia troops sent to those camps should have reached a certain standard beforehand. The program for the camp at Mt. Gretna was arranged so as to provide for the militia organizations such drills and exercises as cannot well be carried on in their armories or home stations.

The camp site was prepared under the supervision of Major William C. Langfitt, C.E., U.S.A., the work including the construction of five and a half miles of wagon road, the repair of various old roads and the laying of an extensive system of water pipes. The roads and water service were kept in good condition throughout the encampment. Two maps of the maneuver grounds and adjacent territory were prepared under the supervision of Col. Amos Stickney, C.E., U.S.A., the first of which, made by Lieut. C. S. Blakely, Art. Corps, U.S.A., was for distribution among officers. A large map of the maneuver grounds being required, it was prepared by Capt. Matthew E. Hanna, 3d U.S. Cav. Under G.O. No. 110, c.s., D.D., the troops assembled at Mt. Gretna were to have the status of a Separate brigade, the Camp Commander exercising only tactical powers and not those of a territorial commander, and consequently all correspondence of the brigade with the War Department had to pass through Department Headquarters, the result being much delay with no perceptible advantages. In view of the experience thus acquired, General Grant believes that far better results could be obtained if the administration of instruction camps were placed on a war basis and camp commanders were allowed to communicate directly with the administrative bureaus in Washington, with authority also to issue necessary travel orders to officers and men under their jurisdiction.

General Grant expresses the highest appreciation of the services of the eleven graduated officers from the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, who were present in camp by assignment from the War Department, Capt. Hanson E. Ely, 20th U.S. Inf., and Capt. James A. Woodruff, C.E., U.S.A., were assigned to duty on General Grant's staff and assisted in preparing problems and exercises. To the officers named and those from the Infantry and Cavalry School was assigned the task of preparing solutions and writing out all the necessary orders of the camp. "These solutions, made out leisurely by these talented young officers who had recently passed through the excellent course of the school at Fort Leavenworth," says General Grant, "were models in giving the correct form for the required orders to be issued in the execution of the problems. The effect of these model solutions being distributed was most marked, as thus was brought to the attention of the officers the great importance of a clearly expressed plan and directions for the execution of the exercises, and all commanding officers and those closely associated with them immediately developed great interest in the matter and made strenuous efforts to attain perfection in following correct lines in issuing orders for the problems. The progress in this direction was decisive and rapid. Captains Ely and Woodruff were senior umpires of the blue and brown forces respectively. When relieved they were succeeded by Lieuts. Charles E. McCullough, 15th U.S. Cav., and John S. Fair, 9th U.S. Cav. All these young graduates were detailed to instruct the troops in reconnaissance work, and their duties were performed with credit to themselves and the school at Fort Leavenworth."

The Lyceum of Applied Tactics established in the camp General Grant regards as one of the most important features of the whole encampment. Attendance was voluntary and sixty officers elected to take the course of instruction in applied tactics, Grippenkerl's "Applied Tactics" being used as the text-book. The lyceum work was placed under the supervision of Major Joseph T. Dickman, 13th U.S. Cav., Capt. John D. L. Hartman, 1st U.S. Cav., and Lieutenants McCullough and Fair, already mentioned. The results obtained were such that General Grant recommends that the study of applied tactics, with Fort Leavenworth graduates as instructors, be taken up at officers' schools at posts, substituting this study in place of some of the elementary subjects now taught.

Earnest praise is given to Capt. Francis J. Koester, Sub. Dept., U.S.A., for the course of instruction in baking and in the preparation and use of the ration, this instruction having been given to all the troops in camp. The good to be derived from learning the limits and possibilities of and the proper use of the ration, says General Grant, should be an important feature of the instruction at all encampments.

The medical school established in camp and placed under the supervision of Capt. Harry L. Gilchrist, Med. Dept., U.S.A., provided useful instruction for hospital corps men, and the medical lyceum, under the direction of Major Charles E. Woodruff, Med. Dept., U.S.A., provided a valuable course for medical officers, with whom attendance was compulsory except when other duties prevented.

The bureau of information, under the control of Lieut. Berkeley T. Merchant, 13th Cav., assisted by Cadet Dickinson, U.S.M.A., rendered excellent service. Of Cadet Dickinson General Grant says: "He reported to me at Camp Roosevelt July 27, and volunteered for

any duty in which he might be found useful, an action most praiseworthy on his part, as it involved his giving up most of his cadet furlough. I gave him duty not only in the Bureau of Information, but sent him with the troops during their exercises in the field, and he conducted himself most creditably."

General Grant states with manifest gratification that the discipline maintained during the encampment was unusually high, there having been but one complaint from farmers in the entire period, and that an important one. Liquor was rigorously excluded from camp limits, the railway companies having agreed to deliver no liquor consigned to persons in camp. The duties of the provost marshal were exceedingly slight, consisting chiefly of seeing that the camp regulations were properly observed. "I have never seen a camp of this duration and size," says General Grant, "so well behaved. The good influence was generally felt, and the soldiers' conduct while in attendance at the camp was most satisfactory. The plan followed throughout the camp in case of disorder by individual members of the command was to find and punish the guilty ones and not to make their offenses the occasion for issuing orders to restrict the privileges of the entire command. This method was most successful and had a beneficial effect."

Among the minor points noted in General Grant's report are the following: The new Springfield rifle proved to be far more convenient than the Krag-Jorgensen, because of its being shorter. The lack of blank cartridges prevented the thorough development of field exercises and lessened somewhat the thoroughness of instruction. The trenching tool issued to the troops was tested and proved satisfactory. The cartridge belt suspenders and haversacks with the new attachments proved to be a great improvement. It is recommended that these be adopted for general issue. The use of wireless telegraphy by the Signal Corps was successful, and this system of communication should be developed for our armies in the field. An automobile ambulance was tested, and while some difficulties were encountered in its manipulation, it is believed that such vehicles could be used effectively and economically in removing the wounded from an advanced position to the rear. Tests with the fireless cooker proved fairly satisfactory. The experience gained convinced General Grant that automobiles can be made very useful for Army purposes, and he believes that one should be supplied to every division commander and every higher commander in the field. An automobile truck for handling supplies was tried, but did not prove successful. The new marching shoes issued to troops appeared to be excellent, and the clothing issued to enlisted men was very satisfactory. The Wellington light was tested, and seems to be well adapted as an exterior light for military posts. A patent kindling, called the "Great Marvel," was issued for trial by troops in bivouac and on marches, and the men were delighted with it. The "Triscuits," supplied by the Pure Food Company, proved to be palatable, but none of the officers thought they would do as a substitute for the hard bread ration. The hard bread in half ration packets is a convenience, making a handy package, preventing breaking and being easy to distribute.

OBSERVATIONS DURING WAR IN MANCHURIA.

The reports of our military observers attached to the armies in Manchuria during the Russo-Japanese War bring out more clearly the advantages which the Japanese had over the Russians in the great contest. A very unfavorable impression was obtained by Colonel Schuyler of the manner in which the Russians were conducting their service of security and information, while that of the Japanese was characterized by alertness and snap. The Russians made the mistake our General McClellan did when he was similarly deficient and overestimated the numbers of the enemy. The organizations to which killed or captured Russians belonged could be determined by the regimental numbers, but the Japanese concealed this information by taking off their regimental numbers. The Russians guarded their front exclusively with Cossack posts and a few lookouts in trees. They showed a great lack of proper scouting and were at first misled by a contempt for their enemy. Captain Reichmann considers it fortunate that our own officers have always exhibited such keen interest in the small details of the service of security and information and the attack. Both armies made use of the Chinese in the spy service and this gave the Japanese a great advantage as they understood Chinese and could readily deceive the enemy by temporarily transforming themselves into Chinamen. The Russian spies were sometimes made use of by the Japs to convey false information to the enemy. On the whole, it would appear, however, that the Russians were more popular with the natives than the Japanese, and the most strenuous efforts were made by Russians in authority to secure just treatment for them.

Both sides showed excellent judgment in avoiding noise. No salutes were fired by the Japanese and they only turned out the guard for officers of very high rank. They made but little use of trumpet calls and the shouting of orders was not conspicuous. Their equipment was so disposed that it would neither jingle nor rattle. Captain Reichmann was told by the Russians that his saber and tin cup were the only things in their Manchurian army that rattled and reflected the sunlight. There is nothing in the equipment of the Russian infantryman that rattles.

The Japanese wear a uniform less distinguishable than that of the Russians. They used smokeless powder, while that of the Russians revealed their positions by a light-blue smoke; they made better use of cover and showed more skill in the construction and use of rifle pits.

Both armies were remarkably free from disease, due in part to the fact that they eat but little meat. The Japanese observed more closely than the Russians the regulations which both armies had for the use of boiled water, but when on the advance they neglected sanitary precautions, quartering their men in filthy Chinese huts, allowing the water to be polluted by the washing in it of mess tins and clothes; animals were slaughtered near where the men lived, and the skins and frequently the entrails were left to rot on the ground. Captain March who reports this observed many Japanese, when they came to water, drinking it without boiling. In short, a precious lot of humbug has been talked about the wonderful sanitary service of the Japanese. Their immunity from disease was due in large part to conditions which were equally operative in the Russian ranks and which gave both armies a great advantage in sanitary statistics over gross-eating and over-fed American and Europeans. Until the hard frosts came in November all Manchuria was swarming with flies, and mosquitoes were numerous. Yet even the Russians did not get typhoid. The Russian soldier, as the result of his home experience, is able to adapt him-

self to most uncomfortable conditions. Physically, he is generally a magnificent specimen. High living has not made his system delicate or his blood impure. His main food is black rye bread, and Captain Reichmann suggests that bacilla and microbes breed less freely in his delecta than in that of men whose chief food is meat. "In no other way," he says, "can I explain the absence of epidemics of camp diseases in the crowded and unsanitary camps. The Russian is not bothered with nerves and in place of the Japanese stoicism he shows religious resignation. His relations with his officers are cordial and pleasant and discipline is not so severe as supposed and accommodates itself to existing conditions. He is stupid and lacks initiative and here is where the Japanese has the advantage of him, but he stands killing splendidly. The Jap is small, but he is sturdy, strong, active and intelligent, cheerful and contented, ever happy but remarkably undemonstrative. Even in attack there was no cheering."

The tremendous losses suffered by the Russians, at the battle of the Sha river did not demoralize them. The more they were hammered the better they fought, and yet those drafted to the colors because they have not influence enough to take advantage of the numerous exceptions and exemptions are the most undesirable class of conscripts, a large percentage of whom cannot read and write. Physically the Russian soldier is a magnificent specimen. Their marching power is good and if they are slow it is because they are overloaded with equipments. The Japanese were also overloaded.

Captain Reichmann attributes the remarkable sanitary statistics of the Russian army largely to the field kitchen and to the unusual use of hot tea. The Russians were enthusiastic about their kitchen.

There is a lesson for us in the statement of Captain Morrison that one marked feature of the Japanese system is their avoidance of detail from the fighting units, special troops being employed for the work we impose upon our fighting men.

The Japanese had the gun sling and always wore it loose, the infantry marching a great deal with the sling. They used bicycles to a limited extent, but had no bicycle corps. They did not use automobiles or captive balloons and so far as seen by Captain March they brought machine guns into use after the battle of the Sha river. The Russians began to use war balloons about Aug. 1; the heliograph was in common use by them and they made great use of beacons for alarm signals.

The Japanese made their advances at a run. The first three rushes were made by battalion, later by company and then by platoon. "Their infantry attack offers nothing startlingly new," Captain March says: "There is a decided reaction from the great excitement advocated by some and used in South Africa." Supports when used were brought into line bodily and as soon as their fire could be used. The rushes are by echelons. The advance always begins on one flank. When the first to rush have been halted those following come abreast of them and so on until the line is up. The small caliber bullets have too little stopping power. Many men hit continued to fight and many others who left the field were back to duty in a few days. If there were no good, quick shots advance by file will result in little injury. The Russian formation for attack was in three lines, the first and second lines deployed.

Well disciplined troops, well instructed in rifle practice, do not require more than 200 rounds for an attack. It is practically impossible to furnish the firing line with fresh ammunition.

No attempt was made at surprise in night attacks by either side. The Russians sometimes advanced at night with drums beating and singing their war songs. They seldom used field music, its place being supplied by singers detailed from the companies.

It is questioned whether our rod bayonet and our sword would be effective in actual fighting and both bayonet and sword proved in Manchuria that they are by no means obsolete weapons. The Japanese bayonet is a knife bayonet with the edge ground sharp and their sword a short two-handed weapon intended for cutting, not thrusting, and swordsmanship is with them a natural inheritance. Their bayonet was more effective than that of the Russians. Captain Reichmann suggests that it was the inefficiency of infantry fire that made bayonet attacks possible. There was much firing into the air on both sides, and the firing was out of all proportion to the casualties. The Russian soldiers were woefully deficient in target instruction.

As to cavalry, we are told that the Cossacks are regarded, even in Russia, as an antiquated institution. Those in Manchuria were bred on the steppes and ignorant of mountain service. Their patrolling and outpost duty were very badly done. They did not understand the use of cover, while the Japanese invariably took cover and dismounted to fire. They fought on foot as the Russian usually did, though Russians frequently fired mounted. Captain Reichmann tells us that "the war has shown nothing new in the use of cavalry in dismounted action, and the achievements of our Cavalry in the Civil War still stand unsurpassed. But cavalry no longer has the advantage in armament it then had and can no longer hope to fight, as it did in 1862-5 superior numbers of infantry."

It has been proven that a frontal attack against an entrenched position is possible where the troops are not only brave but thoroughly trained. It was the system and training that gave the Japanese the victory over an enemy equally brave, commanded by an equally able general and having better guns for their artillery, and better horses for their cavalry. The Japanese inequality in guns was more than counterbalanced by their superior knowledge of their weapon, their mobility, gunnery and excess in number. The Japanese officer in each grade attended strictly to his own duties, leaving others to attend to theirs. It was business with them and not display; they were well educated to their profession, and took it very seriously, working hard to excel in it without regard to the question of advancement or reward. The Japanese system of censorship was of distinct advantage to them. They had the great advantage in transportation and succeeded in "getting the mostest men there the fustest."

The observations of Captain Soloviev, of the Russian army, are interesting in this connection. "I have found by experience," he writes on the first page of his small work, "that much learned in time of peace is useless in battle; inversely, it would be useful to know on the field of battle much that one has not previously acquired." * * * Reviewing according to this idea, and verifying by the light of experience all his former notions, the author concludes that the fundamental ideas and guiding principles of tactics have not changed; the artillery struggle, the infantry combat and the final assault are always the three essential and indivisible factors, the sum of which constitutes battle. The assault is, in his eyes, neither an advancing volume of fire, nor the approach of a line before which another line finally gives way through wear and tear and exhaustion; it is the crossing of bayonets, the shock of opposing bodies, and hand to hand struggle. In Russia, of the old school, the bayonet is eulogized as

the weapon of decisive results; it alone seems to him capable of giving troops subjected to the violence of modern fire that desire to advance in which safety lies, and will make them look for victory in a hand to hand struggle carried to a successful issue by sheer force of determination.

Captain Soloviev was greatly impressed by the efficiency of the Japanese shrapnel, the gunners on one occasion he mentions firing not less than 60 shrapnel in five or six minutes. The Japanese expenditure of ammunition was colossal and sometimes wasteful. Captain Soloviev says: "For fire against troops, shrapnel is undoubtedly the most effective projectile; it is very difficult to get away from the zone of dispersion of its bullets. The ordinary shelter trenches for the men firing lying down, or kneeling, offer only a feeble protection. The best shelters against shrapnel are the trenches dug out for men firing standing. The bursting shell, charged with 'Shimose,' of which one hears so much, is of little use against living targets; its splinters are very minute, almost a dust. On the other hand, if it produces little real effect, it explodes with a great noise; there is a torrent of black smoke, of stones and of fire, which are thrown up from the earth and make a great impression on men not inured to them." He found that a collective artillery fire sufficiently effective would be started at 2,700 paces. As a rule, the Japanese ceased their infantry and artillery fire as soon as they saw the Russian fire aimed against them and attempted surreptitiously to change their position, trying but ineffectively to conceal the change by mounting dummy guns and figures on broken wheels. In general, that one gets the advantage who succeeds in opening fire by surprise. Still, presence of mind and subtlety are important facts in war. The care and intelligence with which the Japanese batteries follow their infantry when engaged is remarked upon. When the infantry began to suffer from the fire of a line of skirmishers of any kind the Japanese batteries immediately directed a violent fire on this position.

THE SWORD OF PAUL JONES.

Comdr. Reginald Nicholson, of the Navy, has deposited the sword of Commodore John Paul Jones in the library of the Navy Department. It is in practically the same condition, so the authorities say, as when it was carried by Paul Jones during the Revolutionary War.

It has long been a tradition in the Navy that John Paul Jones made a request during his life time that after he died his sword be given to the senior officer in the United States Navy, and from his pass on down through the generations, always being retained by the senior Navy officer. The authenticity of this story, however, has never been established, and since the death of Jones the sword has been in the possession of a number of people who had no connection whatever with the Navy.

Just how John Paul Jones came by the sword is a question which is also surrounded with fable. The story which is generally credited, however, in the Navy is that the famous Commodore Jones was given the weapon by the family of Jones in North Carolina from whom he took his name and with whom he was on terms of the most affectionate friendship. The records of the Navy Department show that the sword was given by Commodore Jones himself to the daughter of Aaron Burr, Theodosia Burr, who married Joseph Alston, a young planter of South Carolina. Late in his life Joseph Alston became Governor of South Carolina, and the records show that he presented the sword of Commodore Jones to Judge Matthew Davis, of Charleston, S.C., who in turn gave it to the Rev. Dr. Ducahet, of Philadelphia. This gentleman gave the sword to Commodore Summerville Nicholson, who was for many years a resident of Washington, and who died a little over a year ago at a ripe old age. Commodore Nicholson's son, Comdr. Reginald Nicholson, who is on duty in the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department, inherited the sword from his father, and has now placed it in the library of the Navy Department, where it can be seen by any one and where it will probably remain permanently unless it is decided to send it to Annapolis.

The sword is thirty inches long and Navy officers say that it is of the style commonly termed a century ago a "gentleman's sword." It is very beautiful in design, very strong and made of the very best steel. The hilt is of white brass with the portion known technically as the basket broken away. The grip piece of the handle is of wood covered with twisted copper wire. A number of scars appear on the edge of the blade, which are said to indicate that Jones must many times have used the sword in hand to hand conflicts.

AN AMERICAN GRIEPENKERL.

It may perhaps be of interest and advantage to officers of the Army and National Guard to know that the Franklin Hudson Publishing Company, of Kansas City, have just issued what is called at the Infantry and Cavalry School and Staff College the "American Griepenkerl." The real title of the work is "Letters on Applied Tactics," the author being General Griepenkerl, of the German service. It comprises a series of studies of tactical problems dealing with the operations of detachments of the combined arms. The present publication was translated and adapted to our Army organization by Major C. H. Barth, of the 12th Infantry. Our authorized models for field orders have also been substituted for the German forms, thereby adding immensely to the instructive value of the work.

Griepenkerl's Letters on Applied Tactics have been in use at the Infantry and Cavalry School for some time, but the student officer was very much handicapped by the fact that the work, originally prepared for German officers, had been translated by an English army officer who had modified it to accord with British army organization. Thus the American student was required to study tactics as applied to his own army from an English translation and modification of a work originally prepared for the Germans. But by Major Barth's skillful translation and adaptation many of the difficulties formerly encountered will have been removed, and as a result we may confidently look for an increased interest in the study of tactics as popularized by this translation of Griepenkerl's letters.

This work will be used as a text at the Infantry and Cavalry School for three or four years, or until the real "American Griepenkerl," now in process of preparation, is ready. This work will be prepared by the Department of Military Art, and will consist of two parts, one covering the subject of minor tactics, and the other that of the arms combined, both parts being modeled upon

the admirable work of General Griepenkerl, but employing American maps, names and Army organization. Major Barth's translation of the "Letters" can be obtained from the Staff College for \$2.

D. H. BOUGHTON,
Major, 11th Cav., Inst. Dept., M.A.

WAR DEPARTMENT DECISIONS.

Service and service-in-war chevrons. Question arose as to the meaning of the expression "term of enlistment" in the orders defining the conditions of awarding service and service-in-war chevrons. It was decided that for service chevrons the period of service must have been a full three years' or five years' enlistment, and for one service-in-war chevron the enlistment may have been honorably terminated before the expiration of the term, but to be entitled to wear more than one such chevron for the same war or campaign, the first enlistment must have been terminated by expiration of the term of service.

Charge for ice made by Government plants and sold to authorized persons. This question having arisen, it was decided that a uniform price of thirty-five cents per hundred pounds be fixed, this having been determined by experiment to be approximately the average cost of manufacture.

Organization of machine gun detachments. Request was received that members of these detachments be transferred from the companies and attached to regimental headquarters. Also that orderly detachments be authorized for each regiment and attached to regimental headquarters. Request was not favorably considered, it being deemed advisable to test thoroughly the present plan adopted for machine gun platoons, and the plan for a general service corps already recommended to Congress being considered preferable to the suggested plan for supply detachments.

Are electrician sergeants, Artillery Corps, entitled to gunner's pay when they qualify as such? This question was decided in the affirmative, these men being by law a part of the Artillery Corps.

BRITISH NAVAL GUNNERY.

A report issued by the British Admiralty, concerning heavy gun practice in the Navy for 1906, gives some interesting figures, and shows a high standard of proficiency. The average points per man have risen from 68.2 last year to 80 this year, and forty-two ships out of eighty-eight that fired were above this average, while no less than fifty-eight were above the average of last year.

The first fifteen ships in order of merit made over one hundred points, and their firing was as follows: The Drake, flagship of Prince Louis of Battenberg, 146 hits out of 167 rounds; The King Edward VII., flagship of Sir William May, 130 hits out of 148 rounds; The Cumberland, 95 hits out of 113 rounds; The Formidable, 109 hits out of 130 rounds; The Hindustan, 121 hits out of 140 rounds; The Carnarvon, 78 hits out of 85 rounds; The Duke of Edinburgh, 115 hits out of 132 rounds; The Exmouth, flagship of Sir Arthur Wilson, 102 hits out of 138 rounds; The Venus, 78 hits out of 96 rounds; The Hampshire, 74 hits out of 90 rounds; The Diana, 76 hits out of 99 rounds; The Majestic, 100 hits out of 126 rounds; The Shearwater, 39 hits out of 49 rounds; The King Alfred, flagship of Sir Arthur Moore, 120 hits out of 141 rounds; The Good Hope, flagship of Sir Richard Poore, 119 hits out of 147 rounds. Of these fifteen ships the first in order of merit made 124.49 points and the last 101.44 points.

The Bulwark, the flagship of Lord Charles Beresford, made 93 hits out of 118 rounds fired. The second cruiser squadron, under command of Rear Admiral Prince Louis, takes first place in order of merit by squadrons. The score for this squadron averaged 98.7 points per man. The Mediterranean fleet came second, with the Formidable as the best ship, the average points per man being 93.5. The third cruiser squadron is third in order of merit, the Carnarvon being the best ship, and the points per man 90.8. The Atlantic fleet stands fourth, with The King Edward VII. leading, and the squadron score at 88.5 points per man.

In the individual shooting some remarkable records were made. Seaman Baker, of The Drake, scored eleven hits out of eleven rounds with a six-inch gun in one minute. Scores of eight hits out of eight rounds and seven hits out of seven rounds were frequent with the six-inch gun. Petty Officer Sullivan, of The Duke of Edinburgh, made ten hits from ten rounds in one minute and a half with a 9.2-inch gun, and eight hits out of eight rounds with this gun appear to have been common. A petty officer of The New Zealand, with a twelve-inch gun, scored nine hits in ten rounds in two and three-quarter minutes, and a marine in the Bulwark made ten hits out of twelve rounds.

The Admiralty, in issuing the report, notes its extreme satisfaction at the very marked improvement in the results as compared with former years, including even those of 1905, when the shooting showed so great an advance over previous results. It further notes that this improvement is due to a higher standard generally throughout the fleet.

The report shows that in ten years the percentage of hits per gun per minute has increased with the twelve-inch gun, from .09 to .81; with the 9.2-inch, from .17 to 2.84; with the six-inch, from .89 to 5.68, and with the 4.7-inch and four-inch, from 1.83 to 4.08. Every ship in commission took part in target practice in 1906.

SILVER SERVICE TO THE VIRGINIA.

In addition to the brief facts we published in our last issue concerning the presentation on Dec. 15 at Norfolk, Va., of the silver service to the battleship Virginia by the State of Virginia, a correspondent sends us the following: "The Virginia in her flag-bedecked beauty and snow-white trimness could not be surpassed; and no enthusiasm was lacking amongst officers, crew or guests over the magnificent service of fifty pieces of silver presented by Virginia to this, her stately namesake."

"The presentation speech was made by Governor Swanson of Virginia, a most eloquent speaker. Admiral Berry, the commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard, followed with some remarks apropos of the occasion, and Capt. Seaton Schroeder in a most happy vein expressed the sentiments of the officers and crew in accepting for the battleship Virginia such a magnificent gift."

"The guests of the afternoon, among whom were a large party of State officials escorting the Governor, persons of prominence in both Norfolk and Portsmouth, and representatives of Army and Navy circles, were received

on board ship by Mrs. Schroeder, wife of the captain of the Virginia, and Mrs. Swanson, wife of the Governor. Mrs. Schroeder was remarkably handsome in a black lace gown over white, and Mrs. Swanson most attractive in a black princess gown with corsage bouquet of violets and white sweet peas.

"After the presentation speeches had been made, the guests adjourned to the admiral's and captain's cabins, where most delicious refreshments and an excellent punch in the new silver punch bowl were served. Later dancing was indulged in by the younger contingent, and toward sunset all reluctantly bade their hosts good-bye, unanimously voicing the opinion that no function on board a ship had ever been more delightful and no ship had ever presented an appearance more beautiful."

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

In an article on bituminous coal the Washington Post awards the palm to the Pocahontas coal, which is used so largely by our Navy. It says: "At the close of the War with Spain the Bureau of Equipment of the Navy Department addressed one hundred and seventy-five letters to the commanding officers of naval vessels and requested them to state the grade of the American coal which they considered the most desirable for use in steaming and for other purposes. Of the replies received one hundred and seventeen preferred Pocahontas coal. The annual report of the Geological Survey for 1900-1901 stated: 'Pocahontas coal, or West Virginia coal, is the standard for steam coal.' In 1894 Lord Pauncefote, the British Ambassador at Washington, in his report to Lord Rosebery, then minister of foreign affairs, said that 'Pocahontas coal is undoubtedly one of the best coals in America for the generation of steam. In 1900 the Navy League of England, in presenting a petition to Parliament requesting the government to forbid the sale of Welsh coal to rival nations, declared, 'There is virtually no smokeless coal outside of Great Britain excepting the Pocahontas coal of West Virginia.' The Austro-Hungarian government in 1899 made a chemical analysis and test of Pocahontas coal, which resulted in its placing Pocahontas on a parity with English briquettes. In addition to this, many of the large consumers of coal in America for commercial purposes have adopted it exclusively. The most of this coal is mined in Pocahontas County, W. Va.; and the principal port from which it is shipped is Norfolk."

The battleship Kansas has returned to the yard of the New York Shipbuilding Company, at Camden, N.J., after a successful trial trip off the New England coast. On the run from New England to the Delaware capes she was put through various tests, which, the builders say, were entirely satisfactory to the company.

The Bureau of Equipment of the Navy Department is preparing to install upon each battleship a dishwashing device for each mess which differs from any now in use on land or at sea. By means of an electrically operated trolley the dishes are carried mechanically through the entire process to the drying chamber.

On account of the conditions prevailing in San Francisco and vicinity due to the earthquake, the Navy Department has extended the date of completion of the Milwaukee, which, under the contract with the Union Iron Works, was to have been ready for trial on Nov. 1.

The contract for the British battleship Superb, the third of the Dreadnoughts to be laid down, has been awarded to the Armstrongs, of Newcastle-on-Tyne. The tender for the hull and machinery, exclusive of guns and armor, amounted, it is understood, to \$3,300,000. Contracts for turbine engines for the Bellerophon and the Temeraire, now under construction at Portsmouth and Devonport, have been awarded. The engines are to cost from \$1,350,000 to \$1,400,000.

The following telegram has been received by the Navy Department from the president of the Trial Board on the preliminary trial of the South Dakota, at Santa Barbara, Cal., under date of Dec. 21: "Standardization trial South Dakota to-day successful." There remains to complete the entire preliminary trial a four-hours' forced draft run in the open sea, to be followed by a twenty-four hours' endurance trial.

The battleship Connecticut, built at the New York Navy Yard, and which has been undergoing a series of tests at sea for the last ten days, has returned to Hampton Roads after a successful test to establish the responsiveness of the vessel to her helm. It is reported the Connecticut has had some trouble with her condensers. The vessel was to begin coaling on Dec. 28, preparatory to leaving for Southern waters.

The Navy Department received on Dec. 26 the findings of the court-martial in the case of Asst. Paymr. William T. Sypher, U.S.N., charged with irregularities in his accounts. The court found him guilty of a technical shortage of more than \$1,300 and recommended that he be reduced several numbers in grade. The Secretary of the Navy has yet to take up the case for review.

It is expected that when the three scout cruisers now building, two with turbines and one with reciprocating engines, are completed and their trials have been held, comparative data of value will be obtained. An officer of the Bureau of Steam Engineering is now abroad making a thorough investigation of marine turbine installations already in operation and in contemplation. In addition the work of erecting at the Naval Academy experimental turbine engines, condensers, pumps, etc., is proceeding. In addition to affording considerable valuable data for the use of the bureau, the operation of the turbines at the Academy will, as was stated in our synopsis of the report of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, afford useful, practical instruction to midshipmen and mechanics prior to the detail of these men to ships fitted with such machinery.

The naval observatory, of which Rear Admiral Asa Walker, U.S.N., is superintendent, will send out this year, as usual, four series of New Year's Eve time signals to announce the exact instant of the beginning of the new year in each of the four great standard time zones of the United States—the Eastern, the Central, the Mountain and the Pacific. The system followed will be the same as heretofore, and like that in use daily at noon. Each series begins five minutes before the hour, and the last "click," following a silent interval of ten seconds, marks the exact hour.

There are now no vacancies in the Pay Corps of the Navy and there are still two young men on the eligible list awaiting vacancies in order that they may obtain their appointments. Notwithstanding this fact the Navy Department is constantly receiving applications from young men throughout the country, who are ambitious to enter the Pay Corps and desire to have their names placed on the list for the next competitive examination for appointment in the Corps, which will be held when a suffi-

cient number of vacancies exists to warrant it. It will not be necessary next summer to reopen the Naval Pay Officers' School in Washington—it is the intention to have the two young men now on the eligible list, after they receive their appointments, ordered to report to one of the graduates of the school, who will be directed to give them a course of instruction.

Owing to the extent of expenditures of Service primers in preliminary training for target practice in the Navy, the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department has had designed at the Naval Torpedo Station a practice primer for breech-loading guns, which can be manufactured at about one-third the cost of the Service primer, and which will hereafter be issued to all vessels. This primer is certain in its action, gives a loud report, has the same resistance as the Service primer, and functions without injury to the firing lock.

The Navy Department again has under consideration the question of remodeling the battleship Oregon, which returned from the Asiatic Station a few months ago and is now at the Puget Sound Navy Yard. Various recommendations with regard to the repairing and remodeling of the Oregon have been before the Navy Department during the past two months, but the fundamental question of the advisability of spending a million dollars or more on a vessel of this type has not yet been determined. The latest recommendation made by the Board of Inspection and Survey contemplates the expenditure of about \$1,500,000, under all departments, on the Oregon. This estimate includes a complete reconstruction of the turrets of the Oregon, giving the vessel the latest type of elliptical, balanced turrets. The original estimate for repairs to the Oregon contemplated that the vessel should be given practically the same overhauling as was given to her sister ships, the Massachusetts and Indiana, and at a cost of approximately \$1,000,000. Even if the recommendation of the Board of Inspection and Survey is carried out and the vessel is given new turrets besides otherwise being remodeled, the Oregon would hardly be able, so naval experts declare, to take her place in the fleet with the latest type of battleships. It is therefore questionable in the minds of the authorities at the Navy Department whether such an immense sum of money should be spent on this vessel.

It has recently been erroneously stated that the Arethusa was being fitted out under orders from the Navy Department to carry fresh provisions next month to the Atlantic Fleet in the Caribbean Sea. As a matter of fact there is no intention of sending that vessel on such a mission. The supplyship Glacier is to sail from New York by Jan. 15 with a cargo of fresh provisions of all kinds, which is expected will last the fleet in the Caribbean until March 1. The Glacier will then return for additional supplies of a like character.

The Secretary of the Navy this week administered a severe reprimand to Surg. John M. Moore, of the Navy, who was recently tried by court-martial on board the flagship Maine at the New York Navy Yard on the charge of "drunkenness on duty." Surgeon Moore was found guilty by the court and sentenced "to be suspended from rank and duty for a period of six months, on one-half of the pay he would receive if performing duty at sea; to retain his present number in his grade whilst so suspended; and to publicly be reprimanded by the Secretary of the Navy." This sentence was approved by the convening authority. In his letter of reprimand to Surgeon Moore, Secretary of the Navy Metcalf, after reciting the charge on which the officer was tried, and stating the sentence of the court, said: "The Department regards the publication of the following remarks in the usual general court-martial order in your case a sufficient compliance with that part of your sentence requiring a public reprimand by the Secretary of the Navy: 'It appears from the evidence in this case that on the afternoon of Dec. 3, 1906, on board the U.S.S. Indiana, Surgeon Moore was so much under the influence of intoxicants as to be totally unfit for the performance of duty. Being the only medical officer attached to the ship, he was specially bound to be in a condition to discharge his duties and the condemnation appropriate to his conduct can only be expressed in the strongest language. Every naval officer, and especially a medical officer, whose use of intoxicants is carried to such an extent that his superiors cause him to be tried and who is convicted of drunkenness on duty, should be sentenced to dismissal from the Navy, and such sentence should be inexorably carried into execution. Whatever charity or assistance may be extended to such officers should be given when they reach some other walk in life than the naval service. They are worthless members of their profession, and should, in every case, be forced off the list of officers of the Navy.' You are accordingly suspended from rank and duty on half sea pay for six months from Dec. 15, 1906. You will acknowledge receipt of this communication, and it will be made a part of your record."

The Navy Department has issued to various submarine boat concerns the program for the competitive tests of submarines which are now scheduled to take place on Feb. 18 next. These tests are to be very comprehensive.

A fire at Newport News, Va., Dec. 25, destroyed the carpenter shop, sheet iron shop, sail and rigging lofts, pipe fitting shop and oakum department of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, damaged the Old Dominion Steamship Jefferson, which was in drydock No. 1, and narrowly escaped carrying with the burned buildings the power plant, large machine shop, joiner shop and several other buildings.

German navy officers have recently made some interesting experiments with an old torpedoboot, given by the government for that purpose, to demonstrate that the rolling of a vessel can be diminished by an appliance revolving at great speed, like a top, so as to maintain its axis in a fixed position. A fly wheel, weighing half a ton, put in connection with the hull, was made to revolve at 2,300 revolutions per minute by a steam turbine, and it was found that a light brake improved the effect. The rolling was reduced by eight degrees, and the waves ceased to break over the deck.

Though England appears to be taking the lead in turbines, she has copied America far more in her types of screw engines than America has copied England. The prevailing types of screw engines first used in the mercantile marine and the navies of both countries are what are known as the "back-action," "direct-action," and the "vertical overhead cylinder" engines; and these types all originated in America. The first ship in the English navy which had her entire steam machinery below the waterline, and the first one whose engines were attached directly to the screw shaft, was the Amphion, the design of whose machinery was made in New York and sent to England. Moreover, the first war screw steamship in

the world, the ship that commenced the new era in naval warfare, was the Princeton, designed and built in America. Though America took the leading part in bringing the screw to perfection, she failed to reap the benefits of the new propeller, and chiefly through the opposition of a combination of engineers who, at that time, ruled the profession in New York.

The French submarine Opale, recently launched, belongs to a class of six boats derived from the Farfadet, and provided with Diesel engines for surface navigation and electric accumulators for submerged propulsion. The trials will soon begin of boats of the enlarged Aigrette class, of which thirty-six have been ordered, but still larger displacements are contemplated, and new submersibles, of from 630 to 810 tons, with speeds of fifteen and ten knots respectively for surface and submerged navigation, are intended to be put in hand. These are to have a range of 2,500 miles.

A detachment of 155 marines arrived at New York city Dec. 25 from duty at Camp Elliott in the Canal Zone. The officers with the detachment were: Major Charles G. Long, who was in command; Capt. C. B. Taylor, 1st Lieut. F. D. Kilgore and 2d Lieut. Emile P. Moses.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Victor H. Metcalf.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Truman H. Newberry.
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott.

VESSELS OF U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief.

First Squadron.

First Division.

Send mail for ships of this division to Fort Monroe, Va.
MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Evans). Capt. Nathan E. Niles. At the navy yard, New York.
MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Edwin O. Pendleton. Sailed Dec. 27 from the navy yard, Boston, Mass., for Hampton Roads, Va.
KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Edward B. Barry. At the navy yard, New York.
KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Herbert Winslow. At the navy yard, New York.
YANKEE (tender). Lieut. Walter R. Gherardi. Arrived Dec. 28 at Hampton Roads, Va.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, commanding.
Send mail for ships of this division to Fort Monroe, Va.
ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Davis). Capt. Samuel P. Conly. At the navy yard, New York.
ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Gottfried Blockinger. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. Dennis H. Mahan. At Hampton Roads.
IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Henry McCrea. At the navy yard, New York.

Second Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Edwin A. Anderson, Flotilla Commander.
Send mail for flotilla to St. Petersburg, Fla.
HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Alfred G. Howe. Arrived Dec. 22 at the naval station, Key West, Fla. Is en route Tampa Bay, Fla.
HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Thomas C. Hart. In Tampa Bay, Fla.
MACDONOUGH (destroyer). Lieut. Julius F. Hellweg. In Tampa Bay, Fla.
WHIPPLE (destroyer). Lieut. Edward Woods. In Tampa Bay, Fla.
TRUXTUN (destroyer). Lieut. John V. Babcock. In Tampa Bay, Fla.
WORDEN (destroyer). Lieut. Victor S. Houston. In Tampa Bay, Fla.

Sixth Division.

DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William Braunsreuther. At the naval station, San Juan, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Augustus P. Fechteler. Comdr. Thomas S. Rodgers ordered to command. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William F. Fullam. At Macoris, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Albert G. Winterhalter. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
SCORPION, C.G., 10 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Frank W. Kellogg. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Auxiliaries.

CELTIC (supply ship). Comdr. John J. Knapp. Lieut. Comdr. Lewis J. Clark ordered to command. At Havana. Send mail in care of P.M., Tampa, Fla.
ARETHUSA (water ship), merchant complement. W. S. Secombe, master. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
ABAREDA (collier), merchant complement. J. H. Scrivener, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
LEBANON (collier), merchant complement. Jeremiah Merithew, master, searching for wrecks off the Atlantic coast. Will return to Lambert Point, Va.
LEONIDAS (collier), merchant complement. George Worley, master. At Hampton Roads, Va.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral William T. Swinburne, Commander-in-Chief. Address of squadron is in care P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns (Flagship of Rear Admiral Swinburne). Comdr. Cameron McK. Winslow. At Santa Barbara, Cal.
CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Comdr. Charles J. Badger. Comdr. Robert M. Doyle ordered to command. At Santa Barbara, Cal.
BOSTON, P.C., 8 guns. Comdr. DeWitt Coffman. At Santa Barbara, Cal.
PAUL JONES (destroyer), 2 tubes. Lieut. John F. Marshall. At Santa Barbara, Cal.
PREBLE (destroyer), 2 tubes. Lieut. Frederick N. Freeman. Arrived Dec. 27 at Santa Barbara, Cal.
PRINCETON (composite gunboat), 6 guns. Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. Comdr. Arthur W. Dodd ordered to command. At Santa Barbara, Cal.
YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Richard T. Mulligan. At Santa Barbara, Cal.

Squadron Auxiliary.

SATURN (collier). Joseph Newell, master. Arrived Dec. 23 at Santa Barbara, Cal.

UNITED STATES ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, Commander-in-Chief. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, commanding.
WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Brownson). Capt. Conway H. Arnold. Arrived Dec. 22 at Hong Kong, China.
COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Sidney A. Staunton. Arrived Dec. 22 at Hong Kong, China.
MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Royal R. Ingersoll. Arrived Dec. 22 at Hong Kong, China.
PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Thomas C. McLean. Arrived Dec. 22 at Hong Kong, China.

Gunboat Division.

CALLAO, G., 7 guns. Lieut. Guy Whitlock. At Canton, China.
CONCORD, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. At Canton, China.
HELENA, G., 8 guns. Comdr. James C. Gillmore. At Hankow, China.
QUIROS. Lieut. Eugene L. Bissett. Cruising on the Yangtze river.
VILLALOBOS, G., 2 guns. Lieut. Adolphus Andrews. At Shikwan, China.
WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. William L. Rodgers. At Hong Kong, China.

First Torpedo Flotilla.

Under command of Lieut. Clark H. Woodward.
BARRY, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. Adolphus E. Watson. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
BAINBRIDGE, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. Clark H. Woodward. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
OHAUNOEY, T.B.D., 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail direct to Cavite, P.I.
DALE, T.B.D., 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail direct to Cavite, P.I.
DECATUR, T.B.D., 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail direct to Cavite, P.I.

Cruiser Squadron.

BALTIMORE, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. James M. Helm. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. The Baltimore has been ordered home to the Atlantic coast.
CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Roy C. Smith. At Chefoo, China.
CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. John M. Robinson. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William G. Cutler. At Shanghai, China.
RALEIGH, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Frank F. Fletcher. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Philippine Squadron.

Rear Admiral James H. Dayton, commander.
RAINBOW. Comdr. John G. Quinby. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Dayton). At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
ARAZAT. Ensign Roland R. Riggs. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Hugh Rodman. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
PAMPANGA, G., 4 guns. Midshipman William O. Spears. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
PARAGUA, G., 4 guns. Midshipman Bruce L. Canaga. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ALEXANDER (collier), merchant complement. A. E. Gove, master. At Guam.
IRIS (collier), merchant complement. A. M. Whitton, master. At Cavite, P.I.
JUSTIN (collier), merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
POMPEY (collier). Thomas Adamson, master. At Cavite.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ARKANSAS, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Bradley A. Fiske. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. Is in reserve.
ATLANTA (barracks for torpedo men). Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
BOXER (training brig). At the Training Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
BROOKLYN, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Arthur P. Nazro. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Is in reserve.
BRUTUS (collier), merchant complement. E. W. Hendricks, master. Arrived Dec. 21 at Algiers, Algeria. Is en route home.
BUFFALO (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. John P. Parker. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
CAESAR (collier). J. S. Hutchinson, master. Sailed Dec. 9 from Algiers, Algeria, for the navy yard, New York.
CHOCTAW (tug). Chief Bsn. Albert F. Benzon. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John T. Newton. At Cienfuegos, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
COLUMBIA, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. John M. Bowyer. At Havana, Cuba. Send mail in care P.M., Tampa, Fla.
CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William Swift. Arrived Dec. 27 at Sewall Point, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.
DENVER, P.C. Comdr. John C. Colwell. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Abraham E. Culver. Arrived Dec. 25 at Havana, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., Tampa, Fla.
DIXIE, C.G., 10 guns. Comdr. Moses L. Wood. Sailed Dec. 21 from the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., for the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 3 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Webster A. Edgar. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
EAGLE, C.G. Lieut. Comdr. George R. Marvell. Engaged in surveying duty off Cape Cruz, Cuba. Send mail in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.
EAGRE. Sailing trainingship. At the navy yard, Norfolk. Address there.
FLORIDA, M., 6 guns. In reserve. Comdr. Washington I. Chambers. Arrived Dec. 25 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Richard G. Davenport. At the navy yard, Boston. Address there.
GLACIER. Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bennett. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
HANNIBAL (collier), merchant complement. R. J. Easton, master. At Havana, Cuba.
HARTFORD, C., 13 guns. Comdr. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
HIST, G. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
HORNET (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
IROQUOIS (tug). Lieut. James F. Carter. At the naval station, Hawaii. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco.
LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Albert R. Couden. Arrived Dec. 26 at Havana, Cuba. Send mail to the navy yard, New York.
MARCELLUS (collier), merchant complement. F. N. LeCain, master. At Boston, Mass.
MASSASOIT (tug). At the naval station, Key West. Address there.
MAYFLOWER. Lieut. Comdr. Andrew T. Long. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
MILWAUKEE, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Charles A. Gove. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. John L. Purcell. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
NEVADA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Alfred Reynolds. In reserve. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William W. Kimball. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Lewis C. Heilner. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
OSCEOLA (tug). Chief Bsn. Frederick Muller. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.
PEORIA. Bsn. Walter J. Wortman. At the naval station, Chelsea, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care P.M., N.Y. city.
PISCATAQUA (tug). Bsn. Edward Allen. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
POTOMAC (tug). Lieut. Alfred W. Hinds. At Birchy Cove, New Foundland. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PRAIRIE, C.C., 8 guns. Comdr. Herbert O. Dunn. Arrived Dec. 26 at Newport News, Va. Address there.
RESTLESS (tender to Franklin). Bsn. John Winn. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles G. Bowman. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
SIREN (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
STERLING (collier), merchant complement. George Macdonald, master. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa.
ST. LOUIS, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Nathaniel R. Usher. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

SYLPH, C.G., 8 guns. Lieut. Roscoe C. Bulmer. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Benjamin Tappan. Arrived Dec. 21 at Havana, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., Tampa, Fla.
TECUMSEH (tug). At the navy yard, Washington. Address there.
TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Albert G. Berry. Arrived Dec. 18 at the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
TEXAS, 2d C.B.S., 8 guns. Comdr. George R. Clark. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. In reserve.
TRITON (tug). Btwn. Gustav Sabelstrom. At the navy yard, Washington. Address there.
UNOAS (tug). Chief Btwn. Edward J. Norcott. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.
VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Seaton Schroeder. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. James D. Adams. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
WASP, C.G., 6 guns. Chief Btwn. John S. Croghan. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
WOLVERINE, C., 6 guns. Comdr. Henry Morrell. At Erie, Pa. Address there.
WOMPATUCK. Btwn. Herman P. Rahbush. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Third Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Willis McDowell, Flotilla Commander.
Send mail for flotilla to the naval station, Key West, Fla.
STRINGHAM, T.B. Lieut. Willis McDowell. Arrived Dec. 23 at Jacksonville, Fla.
WILKES, T.B. Lieut. Alfred W. Johnson. Arrived Dec. 23 at Jacksonville, Fla.
BLAKELEY, T.B. Lieut. Charles E. Courtney. Arrived Dec. 23 at Jacksonville, Fla.
DELONG, T.B. Lieut. William S. Miller. Arrived Dec. 23 at Jacksonville, Fla.
STOCKTON, T.B. Lieut. James H. Tomb. Arrived Dec. 23 at Jacksonville, Fla.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA IN RESERVE.

In commission in command of Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis.
At Norfolk Navy Yard—Torpedobats Ericsson, Foote, Mackenzie, Bagley, Barney, Biddle, Cushing, Dupont, Gwin, Somers, Bailey, Nicholson, Tingey, Thornton, Shubrick, O'Brien, Porter, Winslow, Rodgers and Manly; destroyer Stewart, and the submarines Adder, Holland and Moccasin.

TORPEDO VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE.

DAVIS. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
FARRAGUT. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
FOX. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
MORRIS. Lieut. Comdr. Gregory C. Davison. At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there. Placed in commission Dec. 26, 1906.
NINA (tender to submarine). Chief Btwn. Stephen McCarthy. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
PORPOISE. Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
SHARK. Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
STILETTO (wooden torpedoboot). At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
VESUVIUS (torpedo practice ship). Lieut. Walton R. Sexton. Sailed Dec. 27 from the navy yard, Boston, Mass., for the Torpedo Station, Newport.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS. Lieut. Arthur J. Hepburn. At Sausalito, Cal. Address there.
FISH HAWK. Btwn. William Martin. Address care U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C. At New Smyrna, Fla.

TUGS.

Accomac, Pensacola, Fla.; Active, San Francisco, Cal.; Alice, Norfolk, Va.; Apache, New York; Chickasaw, New York; Fortune, Mare Island, Cal.; Hercules, Pensacola, Fla.; Iwana, Boston, Mass.; Mohawk, Norfolk, Va.; Modoc, League Island, Pa.; Narkeeta, New York; Nezahcote, Portsmouth, N.H.; Pawnee, Newport, R.I.; Pawtucket, Puget Sound, Wash.; Peacock, Guantanamo, Cuba (send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city); Pentucket, New York; Pontiac, New York; Powhatan, New York; Rapido, Cavite, P.I.; Rocket, Norfolk, Va.; Samoset, League Island, Pa.; Sebago, Charleston, S.C.; Sioux, Portsmouth, N.H.; Sotomayo, Mare Island, Cal.; Standish, Naval Academy, Md.; Traffic, New York; Unadilla, Mare Island, Cal.; Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal.; Waban, Pensacola, Fla.; Wahnetta, Norfolk, Va.

VESSELS LENT TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Aileen, New York city; Alvarado, New Orleans; Dorothea, Chicago, Ill.; Elfrida, New Haven, Conn.; Gopher, Duluth, Minn.; Essex, Cleveland, O.; Granite State, N.Y. city; Hawk, Cleveland, O.; Huntress, Camden, N.J.; Inca, Fall River, Mass.; Marion, San Francisco, Cal.; Miantonomoh, Baltimore, Md.; Newark, N.Y. city; Oneida, Washington, D.C.; Pinta, San Francisco, Cal.; Portsmouth, Hoboken, N.J.; Puritan, Washington, D.C.; Shearwater, Philadelphia, Pa.; Stranger, New Orleans, La.; Yantic, Detroit, Mich.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ADAMS, C., 6 guns (station ship). Comdr. Charles B. T. Moore. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
ALLIANCE, sails, 6 guns (station and storeship). Lieut. Comdr. George R. Salisbury. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
AMPHITRITE, M., 6 guns (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Albert A. Ackerman. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CONSTELLATION (stationary trainingship). Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
FRANKLIN, R.S. Capt. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
HANCOCK (transport, receivingship). Lieut. Comdr. George C. Day. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
INDEPENDENCE, R.S. Capt. Giles B. Harber. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
LANCASTER, C., 12 guns, R.S. Capt. James M. Miller. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
MOHICAN, C., 6 guns (stationship). Comdr. George H. Peters. At the naval station, Subig Bay, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
MONONGAHELA (storeship). Lieut. Comdr. Albert A. Ackerman. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PENSACOLA, R.S. Capt. Charles P. Perkins. Capt. James H. Bull ordered to command. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
PHILADELPHIA, P.C., 12 guns (receivingship). Lieut. Zeno E. Briggs. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.
REINA MERCEDES (auxiliary to the Constellation). At the Training Station, Newport, R.I.
RICHMOND (auxiliary to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
SOUTHERY (prison ship). At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
SUPPLY (station ship at Guam). Comdr. Templin M. Potts. At the naval station, Guam. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
WABASH, R.S. Capt. John M. Hawley. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). Comdr. William F. Low, retired. Address care of the State House, Boston, Mass.
SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship). Comdr. C. N. Atwater, retired. Send mail to 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship). Comdr.

Gustavus O. Hannu, retired. At her dock, foot of East Twenty-fourth street, N.Y. city.

LIST OF VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Ajax, at Norfolk.
Albany, at Puget Sound.
Alert, at Mare Island.
Annapolis, at Mare Island.
Bennington, at Mare Isl., Cal.
Calamianes, at Cavite.
Castine, at Portsmouth, N.H.
Constitution, at Boston.
Craven, at Newport.
Culgoa, at New York.
Dahlgren, at Newport.
Detroit, at Boston.
Frolic, at Cavite.
General Alava, at Cavite.
Gloucester, at Pensacola.
Goldsborough, at Puget Sd.
Grampus, Mare Island, Cal.
Isle de Cuba, Portsmouth, N.H.
Isle de Luzon, at Pensacola.
Katahdin, at League Isl.
Lawrence, at League Island.
Lawton, at Mare Island.
Leyte, at Cavite.
McKee, at Newport.
Machias, at Pensacola.
Manila, at Mare Island, Cal.
Marblehead, at Mare Island.
Mariveles, at Cavite.
Massachusetts, at New York.
Mindoro, at Cavite.
Minneapolis, at League Isl.
Monterey, at Cavite.
Montgomery, at League Isl.
Nanshan, at Cavite.
Nashville, at Boston.
Nero, at New York.
New Orleans, at Mare Isl.
Newport, at Portsmouth, N.H.
New York, at Boston.
Nipsic, at Puget Sound.
Olympia, at Norfolk.
Oregon, at Puget Sound.
Panay, at Cavite.
Panther, at League Island.
Petrol, at Mare Island.
Perry, at Mare Island.
Pike, Mare Island, Cal.
Plunger, at New York.
Ranger, at Cavite.
Relief, at Mare Island.
Rowan, at Puget Sound.
Samar, at Cavite.
San Francisco, at Norfolk.
Severn, at Annapolis.
Solace, at Mare Island.
Sylvia, at Norfolk.
Talbot, at Annapolis.
Terror, at League Island.
Topeka, at Portsmouth, N.H.
Vicksburg, at Mare Island.
Vixen, at Pensacola.
Wheeling, at Puget Sound.
Wyconsin, at Puget Sound.
Wyancong, at Mare Island.
Yankoe, at Portsmouth, N.H.

Key to abbreviations: 1st C.B.S., first-class battleship; 2d C.B.S., second-class battleship; A.C., armored cruiser; P.C., protected cruiser; C.C., converted cruiser; M., monitor; U.P.C., unprotected cruiser; C., cruiser; G., gunboat, and C.G., converted gunboat; T.B., torpedoboot.

S.O. 35, DEC. 26, 1906, NAVY DEPT.

"The accompanying special message of the President to Congress transmitting 'A bill to increase the efficiency of the personnel of the line of the Navy of the United States,' accompanied by the annual report of the Secretary of the Navy and the report of the Personnel Board relative to the line of the Navy, are published for the information of the naval service."

VICTOR H. METCALF, Secretary.

Note.—The following table shows approximately the results that would be reached on the sea-going list at the dates given, should the provisions of the bill be put into effect:

Name and age of junior rear admiral, July 1: 1907, Miller, 60-1; 1908, Niles, N. E., 60-5; 1909, Osterhaus, 58-0; 1910, Morrill, 56-10; 1911, Potts, T. M., 55-8; 1912, Grant, 56-3; 1913, Burd, 56-2; 1914, Niblack, 54-11.
Name and age of junior captain, July 1: 1907, Mulligan, 51-2; 1908, Clark, 51-3; 1909, Howard, 48-6; 1910, Cooper, 45-7; 1911, Beach, 44-0; 1912, Holmes, 43-3; 1913, Senn, 41-6; 1914, Ball, 41-11.
Name and age of junior commander, July 1: 1907, Cooper, 42-7; 1908, Norton, 42-0; 1909, McVay, 40-10; 1910, Jewell, 38-4; 1911, Fewell, 37-7; 1912, McNeely, 39-3; 1913, Holden, 38-8; 1914, Theelen, 38-7.
Name and age of junior lieutenant commander, July 1: 1907, Morton, 33-5; 1908, Crenshaw, 33-3; 1909, Abele, 32-8; 1910, Mitchell, 32-0; 1911, Menner, 33-0; 1912, Allen, 33-0; 1913, Henderson, 33-0; 1914, Rhodes, 33-0.

S.O. NAVY DEPT., WASHINGTON, D.C., DEC. 24, 1906.
Officers of the Navy and Marine Corps on duty in the city of Washington, and other officers who may be in the city and not on duty, but who desire to pay their respects to the President of the United States, will assemble in special full dress uniform at the office of the Secretary of the Navy, Navy Department, at 11:15 a.m., Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1907, whence they will proceed to the White House.
V. H. METCALF, Secretary.

G.O. No. —, DEC. 20, 1906, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The following named officers on the retired list of the Navy, having been nominated to the Senate for advancement on the retired list of the Navy, with the rank and retired pay of one grade above that actually held by them at the time of retirement, and the Senate having advised and consented on Dec. 21, 1906, to their advancement, are hereby placed upon the retired list of the Navy by the President with the rank and date of rank as specified in each case, under the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved June 29, 1906.

The Attorney General, in an interpretation of the Act of April 23, 1904, relating to the advancement of officers on the retired list of the Army, expressed the opinion that "advancement on the retired list, such as is authorized by the Act of April 23, 1904, does not create an office and is not accomplished by an exercise of the appointing power." The Act of June 29, 1906, under which officers of the Navy on the retired list are advanced, being substantially the same as the act authorizing such advancements in the Army, and in view of the opinion of the Attorney General just referred to, no appointments or commissions can be given to the officers advanced in grade, under the provisions of the act cited.

[We omit the names of the officers referred to above, as they were all published in our issue of Dec. 8, pages 389 and 399, and in our issue of Dec. 15, page 429.—Ed.]

NAVY GAZETTE.

DEC. 21.—Capt. A. Mertz commissioned a captain from Nov. 2, 1906.
Comdrs. J. B. Bernadon and J. A. Dougherty commissioned commanders from Dec. 11, 1906.
Lieut. Comdr. D. V. H. Allen commissioned a lieutenant commander from Oct. 10, 1906.
Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Croley commissioned a lieutenant commander from Dec. 11, 1906.
Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Carter commissioned a lieutenant commander from June 2, 1906.
Lieut. Comdr. T. J. Senn to the Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I., Jan. 15, 1907.
Lieut. Comdr. H. O. Stickney to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
Lieut. C. Wells to the Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md., Jan. 15, 1907.
Med. Inspr. E. P. Lumsden commissioned a medical inspector in the Navy from Sept. 6, 1906.
P.A. Surg. E. O. Taylor, F. E. Campbell, I. S. K. Reeves, jr., and J. E. Gill commissioned passed assistant surgeons from Oct. 12, 1906.
P.A. Surg. W. S. Pugh, jr., commissioned a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy from Sept. 23, 1906.
Paymr. Gen. E. B. Rogers appointed Paymaster General and Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts in the Department of the Navy from Dec. 11, 1906.
Asst. Paymr. J. H. Knapp appointed an assistant paymaster in the Navy from Dec. 5, 1906.
Btwn. N. Drake to the Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y.
DEC. 22.—Capt. C. P. Perkins detached duty as commandant of the Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal., and as commanding officer of the U.S.R.S. Pensacola, and wait orders.
Capt. J. H. Bull to duty as commandant of the Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal., and as commanding officer of the U.S.R.S. Pensacola.
Comdr. A. W. Dodd detached duty as assistant to the commandant of the Pacific Naval District, etc.; to command the Princeton.
Comdr. F. H. Sherman detached duty in command of the Princeton; to command U.S.R.S. Philadelphia, navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.
Comdr. F. W. Coffin discharged treatment at the Naval

Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.; to home and granted sick leave for two months.
Lieut. Comdr. L. S. Thompson to duty in the Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.
Lieut. Comdr. C. T. Jewell detached duty at the Naval War College, Newport, R.I., etc.; to duty in attendance on the Army War College course, Army War College, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Comdr. G. C. Davison additional duty in command U.S.T.B. Morris when placed in commission.
Lieut. I. F. Landis detached the Tacoma; to duty in the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.
Lieut. A. W. Pressey detached the Alabama; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. S. B. Thomas additional duty on board U.S.T.B. Morris when placed in commission.
Lieut. C. A. Abele detached Charleston; to the Princeton as executive and navigating officer.

Ensign H. H. Michael detached Tacoma; to the Alabama. Surg. V. C. B. Means detached navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., and discharged treatment at the Naval Hospital at that yard; to treatment at the U.S. Army General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.

Surg. J. M. Moore detached Indiana; to home.

War. Mach. J. L. Vallent detached Illinois; to U.S.R.S. Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., for duty in connection with the crew of the Minnesota, and for duty on board that vessel when placed in commission.

DEC. 24.—Lieut. Comdr. R. Wells to duty as inspector of equipment, works of Fore River Shipbuilding Co., Quincy, Mass.
Midshipmen B. H. Green and H. E. Shoemaker detached Tennessee; to Tacoma.

Paymr. Clk. A. C. Burke appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, for duty at the Naval Station, Guantanamo, Cuba, revoked.

Paymr. Clk. A. C. Burke appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, for duty as clerk to the pay officer of the Naval Station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

DEC. 26.—Lieut. C. P. Huff detached Pensacola, Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal., etc.; to Milwaukee as watch and division officer.

Ensigns T. L. Osburn and D. T. Ghent to the Milwaukee as watch and division officer.

Ensign H. R. Stark to the Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., for duty in connection with the crew for Minnesota, and for duty on board that vessel when placed in commission.

Mate C. A. Wilson detached Lancaster, navy yard, League Island, Pa.; to Fish Hawk.

Paymr. Clk. J. L. Johns appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy for duty in connection with the settlement of the accounts of the purchasing pay officer, Navy Pay Office, Washington, D.C.

Paymr. Clk. G. A. Wilcox appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy for duty on board Pensacola, Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal.

Paymr. Clk. C. A. Davis appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy for duty on board the Denver.

Note.—Comdr. A. B. Canaga, U.S.N., died at Boston, Mass., Dec. 24, 1906.

DEC. 27.—Rear Admiral F. J. Drake placed on retired list from Dec. 10, in accordance with provisions of Sec. 1443, Revised Statutes.

Lieut. S. B. Thomas orders of Dec. 22 amended; additional duty to command Morris when placed in commission.

Med. Dir. D. N. Bertollette detached duty command Naval Medical Supply Depot, navy yard, New York, Jan. 8, and discharged from treatment at Naval Hospital; to home and wait orders.

Med. Dir. P. Fitzsimmons detached duty at navy yard, Washington; to duty command Naval Medical Supply Depot, New York, on Jan. 8.

Surg. H. T. Percy to duty at navy yard, Washington, on Jan. 8.

Gun. H. V. Barr additional duty on board Morris when commissioned.

Gun. D. M. Carruthers to Washington, additional duty on board Vesuvius.

Paymr. Clk. K. P. Wright appointed paymaster's clerk, duty connection with settlement accounts as pay officer of yard, Washington.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

No Marine Corps orders were issued this week up to the time of our going to press.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

DEC. 20.—2d Lieut. W. A. Wiley granted thirty days' leave.

Second Lieut. G. E. Wilcox leave revoked.

Second Lieut. G. C. Alexander granted thirty days' leave.

DEC. 21.—Chief Engr. J. R. Dally to proceed to New Castle, Del., and Chester, Pa., on inspection duty.

Chief Engr. E. G. Schwartz to proceed to Buffalo, N.Y., on inspection duty.

First Lieut. F. S. Van Bokereck, jr., granted thirty days' leave.

DEC. 24.—Capt. J. M. Moore to report at the Department on official business.

Capt. W. S. Howland having attained the age of sixty-four years, is retired from active service.

DEC. 26.—2d Lieut. John Boedeker directed to defer departure under orders of Dec. 17.

First Asst. Engr. A. C. Norman granted sick leave until further orders.

Capt. F. M. Dunwoody, Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs and 2d Lieut. C. Covell conspired to board to examine the papers of Lieutenant Ward for promotion.

Capt. J. M. Moore ordered to command the Algonquin.

Capt. J. M. Moore granted extension of sick leave until date of compliance with orders assigning him to the command of the Algonquin.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN—Lieut. W. E. Atlee. San Juan, P.R.
APACHE—Capt. J. F. Wild. Baltimore, Md.
ARCATA—Lieut. A. J. Henderson. Port Townsend, Wash.
BEAR—Capt. F. Tuttle. San Francisco, Cal.
BOUTWELL—1st Lieut. B. M. Chiswell. Newbern, N.C.
CALUMET—Capt. C. C. Fenger in charge. At New York.
CHASE—(practice ship). Capt. W. E. Reynolds. Arundel Cove, Md.
COLFAX—Station ship. Arundel Cove, Md.
DALLAS—At Ogdensburg, N.Y. (Out of commission.)
DEXTER—Capt. J. L. Sill. New London, Conn.
FESSENDEN—Capt. H. Emery. Key West, Fla.
FORWARD—At Baltimore, Md., repairing.
GOLDEN GATE—Lieut. F. G. Dodge. San Francisco.
GRANT—Capt. W. F. Kilgore. Port Townsend, Wash.
GRFSHAM—Capt. K. W. Perry. Boston, Mass.
GUTHRIE—Lieut. R. O. Crisp. Baltimore, Md.
HARTLEY—Lieut. F. G. Dodge. San Francisco, Cal.
HUDSON—Capt. C. C. Fenger in charge. At New York.
ITASCA—At Newport News, Va. Repairing.
MCCULLOCH—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. San Francisco, Cal.
MACKINAC—Lieut. C. E. Johnston. Milwaukee, Wis.
MANHATTAN—Lieut. D. F. A. de Otte. New York.
MANNING—Lieut. W. W. Joyner. Honolulu, T.H.
MOHAWK—Capt. B. L. Reed. New York.
MORRILL—At Detroit, Mich. (Out of commission.)
ONONDAGA—Capt. J. C. Moore. Philadelphia, Pa.
PERRY—Capt. F. M. Dunwoody. At Port Townsend, Wash.
RUSH—Capt. D. J. Ainsworth. Sitka, Alaska.
SEMYNOLE—Capt. J. H. Quinn. At Wilmington, N.C.
THRTTS—Capt. O. C. Hamlet. At San Francisco, Cal.
TUSCARORA—Capt. T. D. Walker. Milwaukee, Wis.
WINDOM—Capt. P. W. Thompson. Galveston, Texas.
WINNISTIMMET—Lieut. G. M. Daniels. Boston, Mass.
WINONA—Capt. A. P. E. Hanks. At Mobile, Ala.
WISSAHICCON—Lieut. E. P. Bertholt. Philadelphia.
WOODBURY—Capt. J. H. Brown. At Portland, Me.

SPEECH OF SENATOR FORAKER.

We made brief reference last week to the discussion in the Senate on Dec. 20, of the resolution offered by Mr. Foraker providing for an investigation by the Senate Military Committee of the affair at Brownsville. The resolution, as finally modified, read as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be, and hereby is, authorized to take such further testimony as may be necessary to establish the facts connected with the discharge of members of Companies B, C and D, 25th U.S. Infantry, and that it be, and hereby is, authorized to send for persons and papers and administer oaths, and report thereon, by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Foraker the resolution was laid over and will come up for discussion after the holiday recess. In the course of his speech in support of it Mr. Foraker said:

I wish to say, in the first place, and I think Senators will bear me out in that, that I never deal in unqualifiedly positive statements unnecessarily, and I try always to avoid extravagance of speech in whatever I may see fit to say to my colleagues here in this body. I shall try particularly to be conservative and considerate in whatever I may say this morning.

With that in mind, let me say, in the first place, that a careful reading of the President's message has convinced me that, in my opinion—I may be mistaken, but in my opinion—he has misconceived, first, his constitutional powers with respect to the action he has taken concerning this battalion, and, in the second place, he has misconceived the testimony upon which his action is based.

How, particularly, men shall be enlisted and men shall be discharged from the Army, the terms and conditions upon which they shall be enlisted and men shall be discharged from the Army, the rights that shall accrue to them on account of their service—long service, faithful service—whether or not they shall be recognized by the Government and be rewarded by the Government. All that rests with Congress as a part of that power. As a part of that power it is competent for the Congress of the United States to provide that no man shall be summarily discharged from the Army after he has been regularly enlisted except upon certain terms and conditions; that no man in the Army shall be found guilty of any offense with which he may be charged except after he has had an opportunity to appear before a tribunal where he can present his defense, where he can be represented in person and be represented by attorney, if he wants to be or by some one else to speak for him; where he can confront his accusers and cross-examine their witnesses. It must be evident to any careful student of this subject that it was not intended that the constitutional power of the President as Commander-in-Chief should be, especially in time of peace, without restraint, without restriction, without limitation, but, as the Constitution itself declares when it empowers Congress with respect to this subject, that it should be subject to such rules and regulations as the Congress might prescribe, and Congress has prescribed that the duty of the soldier shall be confined, in the obeying orders, to that which is in harmony with the Articles of War.

The speaker here quoted from Articles 17, 20, 22, 24, 26, 31, 33, 34, 36, 38, 39, 40, 42, 47, 51, 55, 56 and 59 of the Articles of War; also article 62, as follows:

Article 62. All crimes not capital, and all disorders and neglects, which officers and soldiers may be guilty of to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, though not mentioned in the foregoing Articles of War, are to be taken cognizance of by a general or a regimental, garrison, or field officers' court-martial, according to the nature and degree of the offense and punished at the discretion of such court.

First, then, there is specific provision as to all offenses that could be foreseen, every offense, every neglect of duty, every disorder that they could enumerate, basing their enumeration upon past experience, and then, for fear they might have omitted some case and thereby have left it to a superior officer, to anyone, no matter what his rank, from the Commander-in-Chief down to the one immediately over him, they were careful to provide in this omnibus way as to all disorders and neglects which are prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

Now, Mr. President, that is broad enough, I think it would be agreed without any argument on my part, to cover the case in question.

But this sixty-second article of war has received judicial interpretation. Let me say in passing that this Article 62 was not enacted until after the Civil War was ended. It was not in force when General Grant did something that we were cited to yesterday as a precedent. It certainly was not in force in the Confederate army when General Lee discharged some regiment for cowardice. I do not know what the constitutional power of General Lee was. I do not know what his statutory authority was, but I know enough about the character of the case from what the President has said about it in his message and in the notes upon it attached to his message to say if it had been in the United States Army it could not have been cited as a precedent.

Attention was called to a case coming under the 62d article, where a soldier had refused to testify before a court-martial. Mr. Foraker added: "It has been passed on time and again, and always it has been held that it was the purpose of Congress to carefully provide that no man charged with an offense should be found guilty of it and be punished for it otherwise than by a court-martial and as the court might direct; or, if it were a crime cognizable by the civil authorities, as murder is, then a civil proceeding should follow."

Mr. Lodge here interrupted to call attention to a memorandum he had from the Military Secretary, showing that 352 enlisted men of the Army had been discharged without honor during the past two years, 113 on account of desertion, eight on account of desertion and fraudulent enlistment, 107 on account of imprisonment under sentence of civil court, and thirty-eight on account of having become disqualified from service through their own misconduct.

Mr. Foraker: A man is discharged without honor because he was a deserter. What is implied in it? The man who was regularly enlisted and then deserted was liable to be tried and found guilty of desertion, but he came and said, "I deserted; there were extenuating circumstances; I hope you will not punish me; I will be glad if you will give me my discharge; I will take a discharge without honor"; and the War Department or the commander of the department or the President, whoever it may be who can do it, says, "Very well; we will get rid of you on the terms you propose; we will give you a discharge without honor." There is no punishment in that. They are simply withholding from a man not entitled to it what belongs only to the man who has honorably served, "faithfully and honestly," through his enlistment, to employ the language of the statute. There is no punishment in such case, but rather a favor.

So it is with the other cases enumerated. In each of them the discharge was granted, and if we had the complete record you would find it was granted doubtless on the application of the man discharged.

But that is a very different case, Mr. President, from this. In cases of that kind I think it is well enough to have a discharge without honor, as contradistinguished from a discharge that is honorable or a discharge that is dishonorable.

But, Mr. President, there is no statutory provision which recognizes a discharge without honor except only as the Congress of the United States has acquiesced in regulations for the government of the Army prescribed by the President of the United States in which such discharges are mentioned for cases of this kind. Until 1895, when the regulations now in force were issued, during Mr. Cleveland's Administration, through his Secretary of War, Mr. Lamont, nobody had ever heard officially of a discharge without honor. But everybody recognized that there were cases where it was not right to give a man an honorable discharge, and yet not proper to give him a dishonorable discharge. They did not want to go to the

trouble of court-martialing him in order that they might give him a dishonorable discharge. The cases were such as have been referred to.

But, Mr. President, when you come to a case like this, where men are not seeking a discharge, but where they are protesting against it, where men are charged with having committed a heinous crime, as the President said yesterday, the most atrocious crime that was ever committed in connection with the Army—where we have a case of this kind, and the men are protesting their innocence, saying, "We have served long, and we have served faithfully, and we had nothing whatever to do with this wrong of which you talk, and we know nothing about it," it is not a case for a discharge without honor, and to say that it is a discharge that can be distinguished from a dishonorable discharge is simply to undertake to make a distinction where really there is none, as I shall point out.

Winthrop was quoted to show that the distinction between a "dishonorable discharge" and a "discharge without honor" is "fanciful, it is unreal, because in a case like this it does involve punishment, no matter what may be said by the President or anyone else to the contrary." Mr. Foraker quoted from the statement of General Garlington showing that he spoke of "the penalty imposed by the President," and added: "Now, Mr. President, what General Garlington recommended was that this extreme penalty, which meant extreme punishment, should be inflicted upon these men; and when we observe the consequence of it, extreme it was indeed, for these men went forth branded, in the first place, as murderers; branded as having been participants in the commission of one of the most atrocious crimes that ever disgraced the United States Army, as the President of the United States says; branded not only as murderers, but branded as conspirators to suppress knowledge of the murder and to prevent the bringing to trial and punishment of the guilty perpetrators of that atrocious crime. Not only that, Mr. President, but guilty also of committing perjury, for everyone of them had sworn that he was asleep in the barracks; that he had no knowledge of the matter and could not give any information about it."

The speaker referred to a report he had showing the individual record of the men discharged, and said: "I do not know how many more of these soldiers there were who had long terms of service to their credit; but they have all been discharged in that same way, with remarks of 'excellent service,' 'faithful,' 'reliable service,' etc. Such was the record of Mingo Sanders until in November last he was given this piece of paper, discharging him without honor, to carry around with him all the rest of his life, branding him as a criminal against the country he has been so faithfully serving, and included in the denunciation that is visited upon the men of this battalion. Is there no punishment involved? Is it anything but punishment, and was not punishment the avowed purpose?"

Mr. Foraker argued that the President had not only misconceived his constitutional power, but misconceived the testimony. He had been misled into believing that there were "scores" of eye witnesses to what occurred, whereas the report of the War Department, as analyzed by Mr. Foraker, showed there were only eight. He added:

In other words, instead of "scores of eyewitnesses" who have testified to this transaction, there are only eight men at most; for nobody will pretend that there are any other witnesses than those to whom I now call attention; nobody will pretend that there is any other witness, sworn or unsworn, who pretended to see an execution to detail what occurred. "Scores" would mean at least forty. Therefore, I say the President has been imposed upon. He has seen fit to point out with a great deal of particularity, as it seemed to me under the circumstances, that Major Blockson, who reported this testimony to him, is from Ohio, and he points out that Major Blockson has made a most careful report, and that Major Blockson has reported the testimony of these scores of eyewitnesses.

Major Blockson, I take great pleasure in saying, because he is from my State, is a good officer, but I want to say preliminarily to reading this that if there is a man from Ohio in the Army who, unfortunately, beyond any other, was unfitted for this special work, it was Major Blockson. He is not aware of it, I imagine. Unconsciously he is the victim of early influences. Men are sometimes insensibly influenced. I think he was in this case. Here is what was written to me:

Major Blockson was born and reared in Zanesville, Ohio. His father, Augustus P. Blockson, was a prominent attorney there. I knew him well. He was an active and radical Democratic politician, and was entirely consistent in his views with all the old war Democratic ideas, and never lost an opportunity to express these views in public. He was somewhat of an orator and could always find an interested audience among his Democratic hearers of the Vallandigham type. This is the kind of milk his son was fed upon.

I do not know how many of my colleagues here know just what a Vallandigham copperhead Democrat of Ohio was, but if there was a man in all this broad land who had an antipathy beyond another to a negro in that Civil War time it was that kind of a man. Everybody knows that. Sometimes I may, or if I had more time I might now, say more on that subject. But it is not necessary. But this officer was the son of that kind of a father, and had in his youth that kind of political affiliation and that kind of political atmosphere. It is natural that he should inherit that prejudice and carry it with him and be insensibly influenced by it in the discharge of this very delicate duty. I think anybody could see, by simply reading his report, there was some kind of a screw loose with him.

I speak of it because when the President intrudes the character of Major Blockson into this discussion I feel like it is due to the Senate to know who it is from Ohio who made this report, who went down to Brownsville and examined these witnesses, gathered up these unsworn, loose, conflicting, disjointed, and contradictory statements, which we are told amount to conclusive evidence of the guilt of these men of the most heinous crime ever committed by soldiers of the United States Army.

So far as General Garlington is concerned I have not, just now, a word to say about him as a man. I do not know him. I have no disposition to criticize him or anybody else, but I do feel that it is my duty to present these facts to the Senate. We are not a lot of young men on a frolic. This is serious business. I am not talking here because of the hardship which has been caused a few men, but because it embraces a great broad principle of constitutional law and constitutional liberty. It is a precedent, if it should be established, that will apply to white men as well as to black men, that will apply to the whole country. What have been discussing and what I have been insisting upon is that the President's statement that this was a carefully prepared report of Major Blockson, based upon the testimony of scores of eyewitnesses, was not borne out by the record that the President has sent us. If he has any other testimony, it has not come to us. We called for all of it. I assume it is all. If so, there are eight witnesses instead of scores who can be said to have tried to testify that they saw something.

Mr. President, opposed to that is the testimony of whom? The testimony of the non-commissioned officers—those who were on guard and those who were in charge of quarters and as such in charge of the gun racks—and the testimony of the commissioned officers.

The affidavits of Sergeants Jackson (B), and Browner (C), Private Howard (D), of the 25th Inf., and Scavenger Tamayo, were here quoted, and the action taken by the officers following the shooting, was described. Continuing Mr. Foraker said:

Consider this a moment. Not only the non-commissioned officers, whose duty it was to place the men in proper ranks, but the commissioned officers were present at the roll call; and at that time every commissioned officer of the command was alert. They all testify they thought the garrison was being

attacked, and they were looking for trouble to come over the wall toward them. Does any man believe that fifteen or twenty men, who had been off engaged in an excitement of that character, shooting up the town, trying to murder people, rushing back under such circumstances, could get into camp, could join their commands, in the very presence of the non-commissioned officers and the commissioned officers also, and avoid being detected in doing so?

General Garlington, instead of reporting to the President that there is testimony which conclusively shows a conspiracy of silence to suppress testimony, reported to the President the very opposite, that there is no testimony whatever. That is what General Garlington says, and yet the President tells us in his message it is conclusively established not only that these men shot up the town, killing one man and wounding another, but also conclusively established that they have agreed that they have become conspirators to commit another crime, misprison of felony, punishable with three years in the penitentiary.

I think the President has been imposed on as to the facts, and I believe he is big enough man, just enough man, when he knows the facts, to undo, so far as he can, the wrong which, in my judgment, has been committed, and, in so far as he may not have the power, to call upon us to exercise our power to help him undo what I think is an injustice that no language can adequately describe. The President says there are plenty of precedents. Well, Mr. President, I do not know where he gets that information. He does not send anything from the Judge Advocate General that warrants the statement that there are plenty of precedents for what he has done. There is no precedent in either the Volunteer or the Regular Service for what the President has done here, certainly none so far as we have been advised, and therefore I say again somebody imposed on him when the President was led to say that there are plenty of precedents for what he has done here. I say there are no precedents.

What may have been done during the Civil War would not apply, not only because it was done during a time of war, but because it was done before the Articles of War, in the form in which I have read them and commented on them, were placed in the statutes of the United States. Since these Articles of War were framed and enacted, as they are to-day, no man can be convicted of an offense without first having a chance before a court-martial to make his defense, to face his accusers, and cross-examine the witnesses, who seek to disgrace him before the world.

Mr. Lodge. "If they are entirely innocent of the offenses with which they are charged, then they have been the subject of the greatest possible injustice, and no one will be more anxious than I to do everything that is possible to vindicate them, to restore any rights they may have lost, and to redress in every possible way every wrong that they may have suffered. But if, Mr. President, they are guilty of the offenses that have been charged, then I think equal justice should be done to the President, the Secretary of War, and the Army officers who have been charged with this painful duty. I believe it is incredible, Mr. President, that an officer of the Army, on a grave question like this, would deliberately falsify facts and make recommendations which would lead to great injury to innocent men because he happened to be born in the State of South Carolina. I do not remember, Mr. President, where the third officer—Colonel Lovering—was born; and I do not care where any of them was born or what the politics of their fathers happened to be. I believe, until it is shown to the contrary, that they are honorable men, doing their duty in an honorable way. They may be in error. It is very possible they are in error. 'To err is human.' But that they did not do their duty honorably I cannot believe; and I think it is traveling a long way from the record to point out that the father of one of these officers was a Democrat."

Documents on file at the War Department were here quoted to show that Sept. 19-20, 1885, from eight to twenty men of Co. H, 25th Infantry, shot up two respectable resorts in Sturgis, Dakota, killing an innocent cowboy; that June 29, 1899, enlisted men of the 25th Infantry, while passing through Winnemucca, Nev., en route to the Philippines, were allowed to leave the train and started a row in a liquor saloon which resulted in the loss of property, estimated at \$250, which was stopped against the pay of the officers and men of Companies I and M, and the wounding of one man; that at San Carlos Agency, Ariz., Oct. 13, 1899, men of the 9th Cavalry attacked and beat severely four peaceful Indians; that at El Paso, Texas, Feb. 16-17, 1900, men of Company A, 25th Infantry, attacked the jail, where two of their comrades were held for being drunk and disorderly, killing one policeman on duty there; that near Fort Niobrara, Neb., Oct. 29-30, 1904, men of Co. B, 25th Infantry, engaged in a brawl at a house of ill fame which resulted in the killing of one colored woman and the wounding of two men.

In each of these cases, as the record presented by Mr. Lodge shows, the matter was referred to the officers in command, who took such prompt action that they received the approval of the local authorities and the several communities. In the last two cases, which were the most serious, evidence as to the guilty parties was furnished by their comrades, who did not in these cases engage in a conspiracy of silence. In one case eleven colored soldiers furnished the required testimony. Mr. Scott said: "Mr. President, I take it for granted that there is no Senator present who will object to the Committee on Military Affairs taking further testimony in regard to this very important case. A retired officer of the Army, who commanded this regiment for sixteen years, I have been told, will vouch for the statement of a number of these colored men as being as reliable as any men who can be found in this country, white or black. He having had experience with this regiment for sixteen years, I think it is only due that the Military Committee should have the power to summon him before them, in order to ascertain from him, as far as possible, the character of these soldiers and whether their truthfulness and veracity can be relied on in case they make affidavits."

Among the documents presented to the Senate by Mr. Lodge was a letter from Col. Chambers McKibbin, in which, speaking of the affair at Fort El Paso, Texas, in February, 1900, he says:

The incident, however, shows that at all posts in this department garrisoned by single companies of colored soldiers similar disturbances are liable to occur without warning, due to fancied wrongs and the effort to take matters into their own hands. In the present instance there can be no possible excuse offered, and it cannot even be suggested that the arrest of Corporal Dyson was not warranted.

The incident also emphasizes the need for a full complement of officers at all one company posts. One officer can not alone properly and efficiently administer the affairs at these posts, and at the same time pay the attention to the instruction and discipline of their companies, consisting so largely of recruits, with non-commissioned officers of comparatively short service and insufficient experience, which is absolutely necessary.

Captain Loughborough is an officer of great experience, and one of the most conscientious and efficient officers in the Army, but the nature and scope of his duties prevent his being so closely in touch with his men as is essential to best results with this class of troops, which, unquestionably, requires stricter discipline and more constant oversight than white troops. This is largely due to the fact that since the increase in size of the companies recruits have been largely drawn from sections where colored men have less independence of character and freedom from control, and less care has been taken in their selection.

There is, unquestionably, a very strong prejudice throughout

1218-20-22 CHESTNUT STREET PHILA., PA.

body at the Academy was anxious for him to return next season, and he was elected as a member of the fourth class because of physical disability.

Miss Raguet, of Davenport, Iowa, is visiting her brother, Midshipman Raguet, of the Naval Academy. Among guests at the debutante luncheon given by Mrs. Samuel Broeke on Thursday evening last were Miss Mary Louise Terry, daughter of Prof. and Mrs. N. M. Terry, Naval Academy; E. sign McNair, accompanied by his mother, Mrs. F. V. McNair, is spending the Christmas holidays in Philadelphia. Miss Mariana Fullam, is visiting Philadelphia, where she has been one of a party of young ladies from the Naval Academy, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Francis I. Gowen, and their debutants, Anthea

The marine guard at the Naval Academy barracks enjoyed a fine dinner. Their hall was beautiful dressed. The program was under the arrangement of Lieut. W. G. Fay. Christmas greetings were sent by the command to General Elliott and wife. The General sent a happy reply.

The services in the post chapel on Christmas day were well attended. The music at the second service, under the direction of Lieut. A. F. Halpin, organist and choir master, consisted of the familiar hymns, "Adeste Fideles," "Regent Square" and Mendelssohn's "Hark the Herald Angels Sing." The communion office was by Maunders, and the anthem was "While Shepherds Watched Their Flocks by Night," by Best.

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The enlisted men of Cos. E, F, G and H, 12th Inf., made their Christmas Eve and Christmas morning concert given at the request of Miss Helen Gould in the rooms of the Army Y.M.C.A., at Fort Jay, on Governors Island. The committee on decorations, Privates Chapman, Dempsey and Flynn, gave the reading room a real Christmas appearance. The soldiers applauded everything from Mendelssohn's concerto No. 64 and Wieniawski's Russian airs, played by the Beasey sisters, to a eon song called "Let It Alone," by Malcolm Shackelford, who was introduced by Secretary Sanford as the man who raised a horse-pistol from the ground. The selection that received much applause was a song recitation written by an Army officer, called "The Gentle Filipino." During the concert the telephones in the room were left open so that the Signal Corps men and the officers could enjoy the performance.

Lieutenant Miller was the guest of Lieutenant Hall last week. Mrs. H. L. Laubach has returned from an extended western tour, including a visit to her home in Texas. Mrs.

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Chase, of Dedham, Mass., is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Rich, wife of Capt. E. W. Rich. Dr. James Reagles is spending the holidays at his old home in Schenectady.

A complimentary farewell dinner will be given by the City Club to members only in honor of Lieut. Col. C. L. Hodges, Friday evening, Dec. 28. Several of the officers are members of the club.

FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y., Dec. 26, 1906.

Major and Mrs. F. B. Andrus gave a delightful Christmas party on Christmas eve, in honor of the officers and ladies of the garrison. The beautiful old Castle presented a brilliant scene. The interior was artistically decorated with ropes of ground pine, wreaths of holly and gay clusters of red Christmas bells. In the "Tower Room" which opens off of the large baronial hall, stood an immense Christmas tree aglow with myriads of candles, and handsomely decorated. At nine o'clock the presents were distributed, everyone receiving some token. Miss Dorothy Andrus making the announcements. Later, supper was served, after which the guests played bridge until five minutes of twelve o'clock, when they stopped, and every one exchanged Christmas greetings.

Major and Mrs. Andrus gave a handsome dinner last week in honor of Mrs. W. C. P. Breckenridge, widow of U. S. Senator Breckenridge, of Kentucky. The table had a beautiful centerpiece of red carnations and ferns. Mrs. Breckenridge has been spending some time at the post with her sister, Mrs. D. D. Mitchell. She has now returned to her home in Louisville, Ky.

Miss Henrietta G. Mitchell gave an informal tea on Sunday week. Mr. Albert H. Chester, of New Brunswick, N.J., is the guest of Mrs. H. M. Fales. Mr. Eugene Fales, who is attending Rutgers College, is also the guest of his mother, Mrs. H. M. Fales.

Lieut. and Mrs. Mudgett entertained at dinner on Christmas day. Lieut. G. V. Heidt is spending some time in Kentucky. Lieut. U. M. Diller, whose marriage to Miss Le Serre, of Sumner, Del., occurred on Saturday last, will, upon his return with his bride, occupy the quarters formerly used by Lieutenant Heidt. Mrs. D. D. Mitchell and Miss Henrietta Mitchell were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Paulding Sellers at a dinner on Christmas Day. A cable message was sent to Col. and Mrs. Duggan, who are now in the Philippines, Mr. Sellers being a son of Mrs. Duggan.

M. B. S.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 21, 1906.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Military Order of the Carabao was held in the Officers' Club on the evening of Saturday, Dec. 15. The annual election of officers was held, and the initiation of a number of eligibles. Brig. Gen. Charles A. Woodruff, retired, was master of ceremonies, and he enlivened the proceedings by one of his characteristic speeches. Music was furnished by the orchestra of the 3d Artillery band. The following officers were elected: Capt. Peter T. Riley, paramount carabao; Major A. S. Bean, patriarch of herd; Capt. Lawrence B. Simonds, lead and wheel carabao, and Col. E. E. Dravo, Col. Thomas T. O'Neill and Capt. Solomon Avery, jr., trustees.

Capt. William H. Wassell, 22d Inf., returned yesterday from a short leave. Capt. Elihu S. Clento, A.C., returned this week from Fort Monroe, where he went to take examination for promotion. Mrs. Simpson, wife of Capt. Wendell L. Simpson, Q.M. Dept., went down last week to Santa Barbara, where she is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. James H. Bull, U.S.N., at the Arlington. Mrs. Perry, wife of Lieut. Fred L. Perry, A.C., has sufficiently recovered to return to her home in the post.

Rev. Robert Cave, pastor of the West Side Christian church of the city, preached at the Protestant chapel one evening last week to an appreciative congregation. The Christmas services of the Protestant chapel will be held Sunday morning next. The Christmas tree exercises for the children will be at the chapel on Monday afternoon, the 24th. This year provision had to be made for one hundred and ninety little folks.

Lieut. Thomas B. Osborne, A.C., leaves Dec. 21 for North Carolina, and will be married Dec. 27 to Miss Jennie Doe, sister of Lieut. Thomas B. Doe, A.C., of the Presidio. After the wedding they will return to the Presidio, where both young people are well known. Miss Doe spent considerable time here with her brother, and has a host of friends.

One of the most delightful of the season's dances took place at Fort Baker Wednesday night, with Captain Clark, Lieutenants Manning and Carrigan as hosts. The armory, where, as is usual, the dance took place, was beautifully decorated with red berries and long ropes of evergreens that gave the air a spicy holiday fragrance. Lights burned in red and gold Chinese lanterns. Sausalito and San Francisco contributed a good many of the young people, and others came from the different Army and Navy posts about the bay. At midnight a delicious supper was served.

The work of repairing the new post exchange building, damaged by the earthquake, was commenced yesterday.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Dec. 25, 1906.

Ladies' night at the club was well attended, as usual. Cards and pool were the amusements, and Lieutenant Mowry made one of his famous rarebits. Lieut. and Mrs. Francis Ruggles, 15th Cav., are spending the holidays in Washington. Lieut. George M. Brooke, Art. Corps, who was called away suddenly by the illness and death of his father, Colonel Brooke, of the Virginia Military Institute, has been granted a month's leave. Lieutenant Henderson, Art. Corps, is spending the holidays at his home in Ohio.

Captain Cushman and Lieutenant Van Leer, enthusiastic disciples of Isaac Walton, have been trying the New England trick of fishing through the ice, with some success. Doctor Byars is spending the holidays in New York. Veterinarian LeMay and his family are spending the holiday season with the former's relatives in and about Montreal, Canada.

Capt. and Mrs. Robbins had a Christmas tree for their son, Master Diggle, and his baby friends on Christmas morning. It was well attended and seemed to be enjoyed as much by the parents of the youngsters as by the latter. Lieut. David McKell, Art. Corps, and some of the post ladies gave a Christmas tree in the gymnasium on Dec. 24 for the post children. It was well attended by young and old, and the smaller tots could scarcely handle the armful of toys, cornucopia, etc., handed out by Lieutenant Willford in the guise of Santa Claus.

Capt. and Mrs. Scott entertained the members of the bachelors' mess at dinner on Christmas day. Capt. and Mrs.

McClosky entertained at dinner on Christmas day, those present being Capt. and Mrs. Cushman and Lieut. and Mrs. McKell.

FORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Colo., Dec. 24, 1906.

Col. and Mrs. Williams left on Thursday evening to visit their son, Lawrence, who resides in Indianapolis. They will be away about three weeks. During the absence of the Colonel Lieut. Col. A. A. Augur will be in command. Lieut. George D. Freeman will spend the holidays with his parents at Columbus, Ohio. Capt. Stephen M. Hackney left Thursday for Leavenworth, Kas., where he will visit his family. Fred Palmer, son of Major and Mrs. Palmer, has arrived in the post, and will spend the holidays with his parents.

Lieut. Andrew J. Lindsay left on Saturday for St. Louis, Mo., where he will visit his parents for one month. Lieut. Ben. F. Ristine left at the same time for a visit with relatives and friends in Indianapolis, Ind., and Detroit, Mich. Lieut. J. B. Woolnough is spending the holidays with his parents in Minneapolis, Minn. Chaplain James Ossewaarde has left for a two weeks' visit with relatives in Zealand, Mich.

Mrs. C. E. Hampton and children arrived in the post last Tuesday. Miss Anna Sayer, of New York, is visiting her brother, Lieut. E. Sayer. Mrs. Harry L. Morse, wife of Lieutenant Morse, has joined her husband at this post, after a visit at her home in Berkeley, Cal.

Five students from the Lyon School of Expression gave a delightful program on last Friday evening. The entertainment was given under the auspices of the Army Y.M.C.A.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Fort Reno, Okla., Dec. 21, 1906.

Gen. James E. Macklin, Washington, D.C.:
 Capt. E. A. Macklin shot this evening at half-past six by unknown party. Wound not dangerous. Purpose robbery. All troops out scouring country. Wishes you to come on at once.

C. W. PENROSE.

MURDER OF LIEUTENANT CALVERT.

We are indebted to an officer of the Army for a copy of a private letter giving an account of the shooting of Lieut. Edward Calvert, 9th Cav., by Sergeant Taylor. It is as follows:

Sergeant Taylor, who was the company quartermaster sergeant of Co. M, 24th Infantry, seems to have been giving Mr. Calvert a little barbo about nine miles from Ormoc. He was here, as he has been drinking "bino," and seems to have gone all to pieces. Ordinarily he was a quiet, well-behaved soldier, with almost twenty-three years' service to his credit; has several excellent discharges, and was one of Captain Cabanies' trusted non-commissioned officers. But the conditions here seem to have turned things upside down, and the one you least expect to do so go wrong.

Mr. Calvert, in command of Co. M, was stationed at Albuera, a little barbo about nine miles from Ormoc. He was the only officer with the company, as Mr. Fulton had dislocated his shoulder and had been at Camp Downes, Ormoc, for some time. It seems that Sergeant Taylor had been giving a great deal of trouble, and Mr. Calvert had thought he would have to "break" (reduce) him. On this Tuesday morning Mr. Calvert was heard to tell Sergeant Taylor to go up to his (Mr. C.'s) shack and wait for him there, as he wished to speak to him, and Taylor replied, "You go first." Of course Mr. Calvert ordered him to obey and he did so. A little later on Mr. Calvert went into his shack and what occurred inside no one will probably ever know, as there were no witnesses present except a Filipino boy, who could understand no English, and who jumped out of the window at the first shot.

But there was evidently quite an argument or altercation of some kind, and a trumpeter who was at the back of the house working heard Mr. Calvert say, "Sergeant, I am fast losing all patience with you," and Taylor replied, "I am losing patience with you, too," and then the firing commenced. He (Taylor) shot him twice while they were in the room, one shot entering his right shoulder and the other his groin. Neither of these wounds would have been mortal, the doctors say, but after being hit twice, Mr. Calvert started for the door, calling for a hospital corps man who was outside. Taylor shot him twice in the back as he was making for the door, and as he fell down the steps at the front of the shack, fired a fifth shot which entered his mouth and blew off the top of his head, remarking:

"Neither Cameron (the hospital corps man) nor anybody else will do you any good now."

The other non-commissioned officers at once put him under arrest and placed a guard over Mr. Calvert's body and sent word at once to Camp Downes and when Mr. Fulton got there he said the entire company seemed to feel terribly grieved and that many of the men were in tears. They (Co. M) wrote a letter of condolence to Mrs. Jackson (Mr. Calvert's mother), doing this of their own accord.

It is said Taylor does not seem to feel any remorse for his deed and made the remark, "The Lieutenant was game until after I fired the second shot."

His plea is going to be that of self-defense, as he claims that Mr. Calvert drew his revolver on him first, but this is not believed, and even if true would not justify the last three shots, which were fired as Mr. Calvert was trying to get away.

It certainly is one of the most terrible things I have ever known, but it is just another one, though, of the many prices the United States is paying for these miserable islands.

Later—We heard yesterday that the court-martial at Iloilo had sentenced Taylor, Mr. Calvert's murderer, to be hanged, but that the civil authorities had issued a writ of habeas corpus, claiming that it was in time of peace and that a court-martial had no jurisdiction.

They may call it "peace" if they want to, but, when there are parts of three regiments, 8th, 13th and 24th Infantry, in the field, besides all the scouts and constabulary they could get on the island, gunboats patrolling the coasts, and men being killed like Lieutenant James, Dr. Snyder, Mr. Williams and the four enlisted men of the 8th, to say nothing of the engagements that were fought, I have another name for it.

BORN.

BERRY.—To the wife of Lieut. John A. Berry, Art. Corps, U.S.A., a daughter, at Fort Casey, Wash.

BRANCH.—To the wife of Ensign Frank O. Branch, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Branch, a son, Manley Elliott, Dec. 16, 1906.

CASE.—To the wife of Lieut. Frank L. Case, 12th U.S. Cav., a daughter, Eleanor Carlie Case, on Dec. 15, 1906, at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

FLYNN.—To Laura M. Flynn, wife of John F. Flynn, chief yeoman, U.S.N., a son, at Berkeley, Va., Dec. 24, 1906.

HOWARD.—To Capt. and Mrs. H. P. Howard, 14th U.S. Cav., Fort Walla Walla, Washington, Dec. 15, 1906, a daughter, Sarah Palmer.

SARRATT.—To the wife of Capt. Edwin O. Sarratt, Art. Corps, U.S.A., a son, Henry Norton Sarratt, at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., Dec. 5.

MARRIED.

ABBOT—ELACK.—At Washington, D.C., Dec. 27, 1906, Lieut. Stephen Abbot, Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Helen Black, daughter of Gen. John C. Black.

GILL—WALL.—At Charlestown, Mass., Dec. 20, 1906, Chief Carpenter John H. Gill, U.S.N., to Mary H. Wall, only daughter of Michael Wall, by Reverend Father Henry Murray. No cards.

HUTCHINSON—O'MALLEY.—At Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 16, 1906, Lieut. James B. Hutchinson, Phil. Scouts, and Miss Teresa O'Malley.

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OSBORNE—DOE.—Dec. 27, 1906, Lieut. Thomas D. Osborne, Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Jennie B. Doe, sister of Lieut. Thomas B. Doe, Art. Corps, U.S.A.

ROSE—DAVIS.—On Dec. 19, 1906, at Shelton, Va., Capt. Robert Weldon Rose, 21st Inf., and Miss Alpha Mabel Davis.

TOLLEY—PASSANO.—At Baltimore, Md., Dec. 26, 1906, Lieut. Oscar K. Tolley, 14th U.E. Inf., and Miss Beulah S. Passano.

DIED.

ADDIS.—Martin O. Addis, at Hartford, Conn., Dec. 29, 1906, father of Lieut. Emmett Addis, 10th U.S. Cav.

CANAGA.—At Boston, Mass., Dec. 25, 1906, Comdr. Alfred B. Canaga, U.S.N., father of Midshipman Bruce L. Canaga, U.S.N.

GARDNER.—At his residence in New York, Dec. 10, 1906, Dr. Alfred W. Gardner, brother of the wife of Col. Daniel Morgan Taylor, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., and brother-in-law of the widow of the late Capt. Paul Harwood, 20th Inf., U.S.A.

FRANKLIN.—At San Antonio, Texas, Dec. 22, 1906, Mr. Thomas Franklin, father of Capt. Thomas Franklin, Sub. Dept., U.S.A.; brother of Comdr. James Franklin, U.S.N., and father of the wife of Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, U.S.N., and of the wife of Lieut. L. R. Bartlett, Art. Corps, U.S.A.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Accusations of the most serious nature have been made by some of the employees of the 1st Battery armory of the New York National Guard against Brevet Major Louis Wendel, captain commanding. There are eleven civil employees in the armory. They are the first sergeant of the battery, who receives \$4 a day as armorer; an engineer, \$4 a day; an assistant engineer, \$4 a day; a janitor, \$4 a day; two laborers, \$3 a day, and four hostlers, \$3 a day. The affidavits made by some of these men relate to extortion and blackmail. Two of the men allege that they had to give over about half or a third of their salaries for rent of houses owned by the Captain and which they say they never saw. Another employee declares that he was compelled to live in a house owned by the Captain to hold his job, and that in addition he had paid to the Captain a portion of his salary in former years. Edward Marini, former assistant engineer of the armory, alleges blackmail direct was levied and collected to the amount of \$965; that armory employees have been compelled to work on Sundays during the summer season at Captain Wendel's resort, Fort Wendel, at 196th street and Amsterdam avenue, without extra compensation. It is also charged that liquor has been sold in the armory at reviews, and other minor accusations are made. Most of the daily papers, as usual, have gone out of their way to add as much to the sensation as possible, and some of them have made very unjust insinuations in connection with the scandal. Major Wendel's friends believe that when he is given an opportunity to be heard he can satisfactorily answer the allegations made. Close friends of Captain Wendel claim that the charges are the result of a conspiracy, of which a former officer of the battery, who is known to have a grudge against the Captain, was the ring-leader. It is said that there will be some interesting developments when Major Wendel takes the stand in his own defense. He promptly requested a court of inquiry as soon as the allegations were made against him, and this court has been ordered. It is a most unfortunate scandal, and one that must be sifted to the bottom without fear or favor, and this will undoubtedly be done. The investigation into the allegations against Major Wendel have been made under the direction of the District Attorney's office, before Magistrate Crane in the Tombs police court. Some of the employees in the armory have testified that they have never paid a cent to hold their jobs.

Captain Wendel was placed under technical arrest on Dec. 26, and immediately released on \$2,500 bail for a further hearing on Jan. 9. The Captain surrendered himself as a warrant was being drawn up at the direction of Magistrate Crane. The bail was furnished by former Assemblyman Francis J. Goodman. Captain Wendel appeared perfectly at ease, and would not speak to reporters, but his counsel, Abraham Levy, hinted that not only would a trial prove his client's entire innocence, but it would uncover the motive behind the prosecution.

Adjutant Gen. Nelson H. Henry, of New York, on Dec. 27 appointed a court of inquiry, acting upon the request of Captain Wendel, of the 1st Battery. The court is composed of Brig. Gen. James H. Lloyd, commanding the 3d Brigade; Col. George C. Fox, 74th Regt., and Col. Charles H. Hitchcock, 1st Regt. Major George Lawyer, judge advocate of the 3d Brigade, has been detailed as recorder. General Henry in his order says: "At the request of Capt. Louis Wendel, 1st Battery, Light Artillery, N.G.N.Y., a court of inquiry is hereby appointed to examine into the nature of the imputations against that officer published in recent newspaper articles, derogatory to his character. The court will convene at eight o'clock on Friday evening, Dec. 28, in the armory of the 1st Battery, No. 56 West Sixty-sixth street, New York city. The court will examine into the nature of any transaction or accusation, charge or imputation against the officer, and will make a full report to these headquarters of its investigation upon the evidence adduced from the statement of facts, with its opinion as to what action should be taken in the matter."

The following is the general average of the organizations of the 1st Brigade, California National Guard, in connection with the competition for the "trophy" of said brigade for the year 1906, based upon the markings of the Assistant Inspector General, the acting brigade inspector, and the reports of small arms practice for the year 1905: Troop C, 1st Squadron of Cavalry, 90.40; Co. A, 7th Inf., 89.66; Co. E, 7th Inf., 81.55; 1st Co., Signal Corps, 80.92; Troop D, 1st Squadron of Cavalry, 80.64; Co. D, 7th Inf., 80.31; Co. C, 7th Inf., 79.28; Co. G, 6th Inf., 75.98; Co. F, 6th Inf., 75.92; Co. C, 6th Inf., 75.83; Co. A, 6th Inf., 72.45; Co. G, 7th Inf., 71.48; Co. L, 7th Inf., 70.50; Co. I, 6th Inf., 69.23; Co. I, 7th Inf., 69.17; Co. M, 7th Inf., 69.09; Co. B, 7th Inf., 68.41; Co. B, 6th Inf., 66.30; Co. F, 7th Inf., 65.98; Co. K, 7th Inf., 65.89; Co. H, 7th Inf., 65.62; Co. E, 6th Inf., 64.23; Co. H, 6th Inf., 55.43; Co. D, 6th Inf., 53.49. In accordance with the rating above, the 1st Brigade trophy is awarded to Troop C, 1st Squadron of Cavalry. The annual inspections for the War Department and the State will be made between Jan. 10 and April 8. The inspection for the War Department will be made by Major Thomas Wilhelm.

U.S.A., retired. Co. B, 6th Inf., located at Stockton, San Joaquin county, Cal., Capt. Charles E. Hill, having fallen below the standard, is ordered disbanded, to take effect Dec. 31, 1906.

Col. John Kinzie, of the Washington State National Guard, is authority for the statement that the State troops will be newly equipped throughout within the next few months, the equipment to conform strictly with the U.S. Army. He added that part of this equipment had already been sent for, which will take up the allotment donated by Congress last year, and as soon as the other allotment is received, amounting to \$20,000, which is now due, the balance of the equipment will be purchased from the War Department.

Adjutant Gen. James A. Drain, of the Washington State National Guard, in his biennial report, recommends that the guard be increased by four companies during the coming year, and four each succeeding year until the full regiment of twelve companies shall have been recruited, making two full regiments. General Hamilton, in his report, recommends the purchase of a State rifle range, also that a permanent building be erected at American Lake.

Votes are being cast to fill vacancies in the higher ranks of the 2d Infantry, National Guard of Idaho. Votes were taken in every town where a company of the regiment exists. One of the votes cast was for the vacancy caused by the resignation of John McBirney, colonel. The other votes cast were for the election to the position of lieutenant colonel and major. The candidates for the positions are: For colonel, L. V. Patch, of Payette, Idaho; lieutenant colonel, F. A. McCull, of Post Falls, and W. H. Edleblute, of Rathdrum, for major.

The following committees of the National Guard Association of New York, have been appointed: Executive committee—Major Charles E. Lydecker, 7th Regt., president; Lieut. Col. Charles E. Davis, 10th Regt., first vice-president; Lieut. Comdr. MacDonough Craven, 1st Battalion, N.M., second vice-president; Capt. David Wilson, 2d Battery, treasurer; Capt. Allan L. Reagan, 10th Regt., secretary; Gen. Samuel M. Welch, 65th Regt., at large; Major John T. Sadler, 3d Battalion, at large.

Attorney General Mayer, of New York, on Dec. 26, announced that he would report to Governor Higgins in favor of granting a State pension of \$72 a month to George W. Horniman, of Buffalo, who was a second lieutenant in the 65th Regiment, and in June, 1895, was doing duty at the railroad yards in Buffalo during a strike. As the result of injuries he alleges he sustained at that time, he has since been paralyzed. He applied for a pension, and if his application is approved he will get a back pension of about \$12,000.

Squadron A, of New York, Major Bridgman, will give a large dance and reception on New Year's eve, in the State armory, Albany, N.Y., complimentary to the women of Albany. The list of patronesses, it is said, will include Mrs. Frank W. Higgins, Mrs. Charles E. Hughes, Mrs. William Bayard Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Marcus T. Hun, Mrs. A. Bleeker Banks, Mrs. Chauncey P. Williams, Jr., Mrs. William Barnes, Jr., and Mrs. Grange Sard. The squadron will leave for Albany on a special train from Sixtieth street and Eleventh avenue, at 12:45 p.m. sharp, Sunday, Dec. 30.

Some Coming Events.

Jan. 5.—Dance of Co. B, 71st N.Y., at armory.
Jan. 5.—Beefsteak dinner, Co. I, 69th N.Y.
Jan. 9.—Review of 22d N.Y.
Jan. 10.—Review of 2d Battery, 7th.
Jan. 12.—Veterans' dinner, Co. F, 7th N.Y.
Jan. 24.—Old Guard ball, N.Y.
Feb. 11.—Non-Com. ball, 22d N.Y., at armory.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

F. I. P.—Pay officers of the Army are now detailed from the line of the Army, under an Act of Congress dated Feb. 2, 1901, and are not now appointed from civil life, as formerly.

W. J. T.—Your best plan would be to call at the office of the British Consul, 17 State street, New York city. The address of the English Army and Navy Gazette is London, Eng.

D. K.—A private must obey the order of a non-commissioned just as promptly as he would that of a commissioned officer, and if he fails to obey such N.C.O., he can certainly be court-martialed. He must also treat the non-com. respectfully at all times, although he need not salute him, as he must a commissioned officer. See Army and Navy Journal of Dec. 15, 1906, page 420, as to discharges from the Navy. C. S. P.—Address Mr. T. P. Shonts, Isthmian Canal Commission, Washington, D.C., as to position on force there.

J. C.—The midshipman representing the Sixth Congressional District of New York at Annapolis is G. W. Simpson, who graduates in 1907. At the present time there is one vacancy from this district.

P. A. M.—There is no such list of full generals and full admirals of all the armies and navies in the world published.

F. M. K. asks: Is there any possible chance for the bill 21400, before the House of Representatives, becoming a law while this Congress is in session? Answer: There is always a "possible chance" of any bill passing, but it is impossible to say what fate a bill may meet at the hands of Congress.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Dec. 20, 1906.

Everybody is too busy with individual preparations for the holidays to have much time for entertaining, and so, although both the Milwaukee and the Buffalo are at the station, the yard is exceptionally dull. It has been decided to hold the Christmas eve festival this year after all, although a few weeks ago it seemed probable that this pretty custom which has been followed at Mare Island each year with few exceptions for a score of years or more, would be omitted this season. It is likely to be essentially a children's affair.

On Sunday evening last Naval Constr. and Mrs. Holden A. Evans entertained a few friends at dinner, complimentary to Civil Engr. Harry H. Rousseau, the newly appointed Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks. The table was most attractive with Christmas berries and greens. There were present, in addition to the guest of honor, Madam Cutts, Paymr. W. B. Rogers and Asst. Naval Constr. Sydney M. Henry. Mr. Rousseau has been the guest of honor at a number of affairs during the week, among them being a dinner at which Rear Admiral and Mrs. H. W. Lyon entertained last evening. He has been prominent in social life, both here and in San Francisco, and in both places his departure is regretted. From a business point of view he has probably done more for this navy yard than has any other individual officer, for it was by him that the plan of deepening the Mare Island channel by means of dykes was originated and carried very nearly to a successful conclusion. For years the greatest detriment to this yard has been the cry of shallow water. Although all the work on the dykes has not been completed, the channel has deepened to an extent that is most gratifying, the Charleston, the largest ship ever sent to Mare Island, making the trip to the yard with perfect ease. Mr. Rousseau and his mother left to-day for Washington, going by way of the Puget Sound Navy Yard.

Asst. Paymr. Elijah H. Cope, who recently returned to San Francisco on the Albatross, will leave shortly for the East for duty. Capt. and Mrs. Lucien Young spent the week end aboard their ark, the Belvedere, which is moored some miles from here, where Captain Young leased hunting preserves at the beginning of the season. On Saturday evening they entertained a party of hunters with true Southern hospitality.

Paymr. John Irwin, jr., is under treatment at the hospital here, having been sent here during the past week. Ensign Francis S. Whitten, of the Yorktown, who has also been under treatment, left this week to rejoin his ship at Santa Barbara. Lieut. J. W. McClaskey, U.S.M.C., who was placed on the re-



Annual Sale

At "The Linen Store."

Our Annual Sale of Household Linens, French Lingerie, etc., will commence on Wednesday, January 2d, and continue, as heretofore, throughout the month.

As Linens of all kinds have been steadily advancing in price for more than a year past, and as we believe they will continue to advance for some time to come, this sale will offer a most favorable opportunity to secure goods of the very best quality at especially advantageous prices. The lines offered include:

Table Cloths and Napkins,
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tired list last month, has rejoined Mrs. McClaskey, who has been visiting her parents in Vallejo during the brief time that he was in the East under orders.

Mrs. Benjamin F. Rittenhouse entertained the bridge club very delightfully on Saturday afternoon. The hostess of the afternoon generally asks in a few ladies to make up a third table. The regular members are: Mrs. Rittenhouse, Mrs. Lyon, Mrs. E. B. Underwood, Mrs. Cutts, Mrs. H. C. Gearing, Mrs. Frank Anderson, Mrs. Gatewood, Mrs. C. A. Carr and Mrs. William T. Wallace.

The small son of Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel W. Bryant was christened last week, being given the name of Gordon McLean. Asst. Naval Constr. William McEntee, of this yard, a classmate of Lieutenant Bryant, was the godfather.

Mrs. Wendell L. Simpson, wife of Captain Simpson, U.S.A., left last week for Santa Barbara, where she is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. James H. Bull, at the Arlington. Miss Lily McCalla and Miss Alice Hoffman, of San Francisco, will leave in a day or two for Santa Barbara to visit Rear Admiral and Mrs. McCalla over the holidays. Mrs. McCalla will entertain at a tea in their honor on the day after Christmas.

Capt. Alexander McCrackin, who was called East by the death of his sister a few weeks ago, returned to the yard last evening. For the next week or two he will act as commandant of the station, as Rear Admiral and Mrs. Lyon leave for Southern California to-day, to remain over the holidays. Paymr. and Mrs. William T. Wallace entertained very charmingly at dinner a few evenings ago, a number of friends enjoying their hospitality.

Capt. Giles B. Harber, of the Independence, Comdr. H. C. Gearing and Naval Constr. Holden A. Evans left the yard yesterday for Santa Barbara, where the trial of the South Dakota is to commence to-morrow. Commander Gearing will proceed on down the coast to inspect the wireless stations at Point Loma and Point Arguilla.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Dec. 23, 1906.

The whole post has taken on the air of Christmas time. A number of invitations are out for yule-tide gaieties, and the season will be unusually merry. Capt. and Mrs. John T. Geary will entertain Christmas morning at a Kentucky egg-nogg party, and invitations have been issued by Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Cannon for a large bridge party to be given in the Officers' Club on Thursday evening, Dec. 27.

Misses Laura and Marian Littlebrant, daughters of Capt. William T. Littlebrant, reached the post Friday afternoon from the Sacred Heart Convent in St. Louis, where they attend school. They will spend the Christmas holidays with their father in the post. Lieut. Daniel D. Gregory left Saturday for Bloomfield, Mo., where he will spend a ten days' leave. Capt. L. W. Cornish returned the early part of last week from Fort Des Moines, Iowa. Lieut. James E. Fechtel, 9th Cav., arrived in the post last Saturday morning from Fort Sheridan, Ill., and will spend the Christmas season here, the guest of Major and Mrs. Luhn. Miss Florence Geary, sister of Capt. John T. Geary, who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Geary for a few weeks, left for her home last Thursday. Lieut. John R. Bosley, Med. Dept., has removed from his quarters in the Officers' Club, and now occupies the house recently vacated by Lieutenant Cole, 9th Cav.

The commanding officer has prepared a target range in the powder grounds of this reservation, where the recruit companies can have their short range target practice. The post social club gave its usual weekly hop last Saturday night in the mess hall. The dance was largely attended and greatly enjoyed by all present.

Misses Lucile and Mildred Fuller, daughters of Capt. Alvarado M. Fuller, are spending the Christmas holidays in the post with their parents. Lieut. John P. Hanson, 6th Cav., has been appointed recruiting adjutant and has been placed in charge of the record office of the recruit depot and its clerical force. Mr. and Mrs. Brownell, who have been guests of Mrs. Eugene J. Ely, returned last Thursday to their home in Burlington, Vt.

The musicale given in the mess hall last Friday evening was greatly enjoyed and was well attended by the officers and their families and the enlisted men of the garrison, as well as by a large number of people from St. Louis. Among those present from the post were: Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Frederick Funston, Lieut. Col. R. K. Evans, Capt. and Mrs. Cannon, Brig. General Smith, retired; Mrs. Smith, Miss Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. J. P. Hanson, Lieut. and Mrs. Allen Goodspeed, Capt. and Mrs. Fuller, Captain Cornish, Miss Cornish, Lieut. and Mrs. W. A. Powell, Lieut. and Mrs. E. C. Long, Mrs. Hubbard, Lieut. and Mrs. W. L. Pyles, Lieut. J. D. Fife, and Lieutenants Gregory, Bunker and McConnell. The musicale

was followed by a boxing contest between two recruits, and also another between two men from Broadway Athletic Club. Lieut. E. J. Ely, 15th Cav., returned last Friday from Fort Riley, where he has been to take his examination for promotion. Miss May Farrington, of St. Louis, visited Miss Kathryn Weber last week. Mr. Hubbard and Miss Hubbard, of Brooklyn, N.Y., father and sister of Mrs. William C. Cannon, will spend the Christmas holidays in the post, guests of Capt. and Mrs. Cannon. Mrs. William A. Powell entertained the Ladies' Bridge Club last Friday afternoon. The ladies present were: Mrs. Bonister, Mrs. Geary, Mrs. Hanson, Mrs. Smith, Miss Smith, Mrs. Cannon, Mrs. Long, Mrs. Hubbard, Miss Worthington, Miss Pyles and Miss Fuller. The friends of Mr. Roy Cornish are glad to know that he is now convalescing from his severe attack of rheumatism. He has left the post hospital, where he has been for some time, and is now at home in time for Christmas.

FORT WORDEN.

Fort Worden, Wash., Dec. 21, 1906.

Mrs. C. G. Rorebeck was the hostess at a charming card party on Saturday evening. Mrs. K. C. Masteller capturing the dainty prize. Her guests were Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Ohnstad, Lieut. and Mrs. K. C. Masteller and Dr. and Mrs. Waterhouse.

A ten-pound baby girl was born last week to the wife of Lieut. John A. Berry at Fort Casey.

On account of the coal famine in this State, the U.S. transport Thomas has to make repeated trips to Seattle in order to purchase enough coal to make her runs. She has made three trips this month, which gives also the families an opportunity to do their Christmas shopping in Seattle.

Lieut. K. C. Masteller received a very painful sprained ankle while playing basket ball in the post gymnasium which will keep him from attending to his duties for several weeks. Lieut. C. C. Burt spent the first of the week in Seattle. Capt. M. C. Buckley, whose duties as Artillery engineer take him to Fort Ward for several weeks, was a guest at this post during the week.

FORT WRIGHT.

Fort Wright, Wash., Dec. 2, 1906.

This post, believed by Army officers to be of strategic importance because of its ideal location and facilities for a maneuver camp grounds, is being prominently mentioned for enlargement into a brigade post, for the establishment of which in the Pacific Northwest Secretary Shaw has submitted an estimate of \$1,000,000 to Congress. Advice from Washington, D.C., say that the post will be established in either Washington, Oregon, Idaho or Montana, and that the leaders in the race are Fort Wright and Vancouver Barracks.

Lieut. Col. Lea Febiger has come to Spokane and will take command of the 3d Infantry, stationed at this fort, in January. Major Edward H. Plummer, now in command, will remain here. It is the general opinion at the fort that the 3d Infantry will be called to the Philippines before long. The 3d has two years in Alaska and the men were expecting four years in the States when they returned, but now the officers do not look for more than two years, and they may be called away much before that time.


FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., Dec. 24, 1906.

On Friday at 5 p.m. a Christmas tree entertainment was given at the post chapel. This treat was arranged in kind thoughtfulness for the men of the 4th Infantry by Chaplain Hunter. Dr. McAllister and wife are the guests of Chaplain and Mrs. Hunter. Dr. McAllister is a resident of Pittsburgh, Pa. A stereopticon lecture, depicting scenes in the life of Christ, was given on Thursday night in the gymnasium drill hall by Mr. Williams, of Cincinnati. The lecture was free and largely attended.

The marriage of Lieut. Earl W. Tanner, 4th Inf., and Miss Dawling, of New Orleans, will be an event of the holidays. Lieutenants Bloom and Tanner have been ordered to Fort Leavenworth to be examined for promotion. Miss Dawling, of New Orleans, is the guest of Lieutenant Bloom, at this post.


Major Tillson left this morning on a ten days' leave, which he will spend visiting relatives in West Virginia. Lieutenant Drury entertained Friday night with a delightful dinner at the Altmont hotel in honor of Lieutenant Tanner and his prospective bride, Miss Dawling.



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ARMY SMALL ARMS COMPETITION.

In our last issue on page 455 we briefly noted G.O. 198, Dec. 6, 1906, War Dept., which publishes tables exhibiting the results of the several small-arms competitions of the Army for the year 1906.

The competitors named in Table I and II announce the winners of the prizes prescribed for Army competitions, and those named in Tables III to XIII, inclusive, as the winners of the prizes prescribed for division competitions. Tables XIV and XV show the comparative efficiency of the several teams. Tables XVI and XVII exhibit the names of marksmen transferred to the classes of "distinguished marksmen" and "distinguished pistol shots," respectively. Appropriate badges will be issued as prescribed in paragraph 535, Small-Arms Firing Regulations, 1906.

We make the following additional extracts from the order: "The Small-Arms Firing Regulations of 1906 provide that Army and division teams shall be composed of enlisted men. Those regulations, however, permit commissioned officers to fire with the enlisted men and provide that 'any commissioned competitor making a score equal to or greater than that of any enlisted member of the team will receive a medal like that awarded to such member.' In the accompanying tables each prize-winning officer is given the same order in the several classes of firing and in the aggregate score as that given to the enlisted competitor whose score is equal to or exceeded. The fact that the order is that of a commissioned competitor is indicated in those tables by the letter 'a' accompanying the numeral representing the order.

The competitions in the Philippines Division were held under the Firing Regulations for Small Arms, 1904, as the revised regulations and the new rifles were not in the hands of the troops in that division when the competitions were held. Both officers and enlisted men competed for places on the teams.

Table I.—Army rifle competition, 1906, held at Fort Sheridan, Ill. (Number of competitors: Enlisted men, 90; officers, 37.)

The following are the successful competitors in order of merit, with aggregate score: G, gold medal; S, silver medal. 1, 1st Sergt. Martin B. Dunbar, Co. E, 4th Inf. (distinguished marksman), 821, G; 2, Sergt. James A. Landers, Co. M, 12th Inf., 820, G; 3, Artificer Harry C. Gardner, Co. G, 18th Inf., 807, G; Sergt. William F. Potts, Co. M, 4th Inf., 788, G; 5, Sergt. Lewis B. Willis, Co. H, 26th Inf. (distinguished marksman), 785, S; 6, Corp. Alfred G. Horn, Troop F, 12th Cav. (distinguished marksman), 760, S; 7, Corp. William P. Neville, Co. C, 26th Inf., 765, S; 8, Sergt. Carl Schmidt, Troop A, 1st Cav. (distinguished marksman), 760, S; 9, Sergt. William A. Cantrell, Co. C, 5th Inf., 751, S; 10, Corp. Charles Anderson, Co. E, 26th Inf., 751, S; 11, Corp. Stephen Miller, Co. G, 12th Inf., 749, S; 12, Pvt. Rudolf C. J. Eldenborg, Co. D, 26th Inf., 743, S.

Commissioned officers—prize winners: 48, Capt. Frederick G. Stritzinger, Jr., 22d Inf., 802, G; 4a, 1st Lieut. Bruce Palmer, 10th Cav., 792, G; 6a, Capt. Arthur Thayer, 3d Cav. (distinguished marksman), 777, S; 12a, Capt. Fine W. Smith, 4th Inf., 746, S.

Table II.—Army pistol competition, 1906, held at Fort Sheridan, Ill. (Number of competitors: Enlisted men, 47; officers, 20.)

The following are the names of successful competitors in order of merit, with aggregate scores: 1, Corp. Oscar G. Robinson, Troop D, 9th Cav., 280, G; 2, Corp. Horace Jefferson, Troop B, 9th Cav., 278, G; 3, Sergt. John J. Daerda, Troop D, 15th Cav., 278, G; 4, Sergt. Lewis C. Coleman, 10th Batt., F.A. (distinguished pistol shot), 276, G; 5, Q.M. Sergt. John Floyd, Troop M, 9th Cav., 276, G; 6, Sergt. William H. Hamilton, Troop D, 10th Cav. (distinguished pistol shot), 275, S; 7, Q.M. Sergt. Herbert S.

Table XIV.—Comparison of the rifle competitions held in the United States, and of the rifle and carbine competitions held in the Philippines Division, 1906.

Division and Army. a	No. of competitors.		Enlisted men.	Officers.	Number in team.	Number of prize-winning officers.	Team totals				Av. for individuals of teams.		Highest score in teams.		Lowest score in teams.		Highest aggregate in teams.			
							Slow fire.	Rapid fire.	Skirmish fire.	Aggregate.	Percentage.	Order of merit.	Slow fire.	Rapid fire.	Skirmish fire.	Slow fire.		Rapid fire.	Skirmish fire.	
Atlantic	102	21	20	7	6,562	3,347	4,099	14,008	70.0	3	328.1	167.4	205.0	350	182	271	304	148	789	
Northern	150	23	30	12	9,679	5,042	6,190	20,911	69.7	3	322.6	168.1	206.3	339	186	253	296	144	167	753
Pacific	73	13	14	8	4,509	2,354	2,550	9,413	67.2	4	322.1	168.1	182.1	335	178	234	307	160	152	721
Southwestern	69	13	13	8	4,142	2,183	3,009	9,334	71.8	1	318.6	167.9	231.5	337	187	264	290	147	190	741
Army	90	37	12	4	4,014	2,101	3,191	9,306	77.6	1	334.5	175.1	265.9	348	187	315	320	164	237	821
Philippines: b																				
Cavalry	53	8	c12	..	3,659	2,009	3,209	8,877	74.0	2	304.9	167.4	267.4	321	177	305	291	159	235	797
Infantry	128	21	d29	..	9,598	4,981	7,497	22,076	76.1	1	331.0	171.8	258.5	351	186	295	298	158	219	810
a. Distinguished marksmen not included in divisions.														c. Includes five officers.						
b. See explanatory note.														d. Includes six officers.						

Table XV.—Comparison of pistol competitions held in the United States and in the Philippines Division, 1906.

Division and Army, a	Enlisted men. Officers.	Number in team.	Team totals					Aggregate.	Percentage.	Order of merit.	Av. for individuals of teams.		Highest score in teams.		Lowest score in teams.		Highest aggregate in teams.	
			Number of prize-winning officers.	Slow fire.	Timed fire.	Rapid fire.	Slow fire.				Timed fire.	Rapid fire.						
Atlantic	48 15	17	6	756	807	882	2,445	90.6	4	84.0	89.7	93.0	86	91	100	81	87	97 277
Northern	86 13	17	6	1,442	1,525	1,673	4,640	91.0	3	84.8	89.7	93.4	89	96	100	79	86	94 282
Pacific	31 8	6	3	508	550	585	1,641	91.2	2	84.3	91.7	97.5	86	94	100	81	88	97 276
Southwestern	35 6	7	3	593	632	691	1,916	91.2	1	84.3	90.3	98.7	90	92	100	80	88	97 277
Army	47 20	12	6	1,019	1,099	1,188	3,306	91.8	..	84.9	91.6	99.0	90	96	100	79	88	94 280
Philippines b.....	57 18	c15	..	1,283	1,383	1,461	4,077	90.6	..	85.5	88.9	97.4	90	94	100	82	86	91 278
a. Distinguished marksmen not included in divisions; b. See explanatory note; c. Includes five officers.																		

all our naval readers—would not have been adequate to the occasion. The net result of these reflections must be that it is equally a mistake to over-estimate as it is to under-estimate the value of submarines. We were bound to have them, in order that our officers might learn for themselves their capabilities and their limitations, but, as ever, sea power rests with sea keeping ships, and by the time the submarine is sea keeping it will no longer be a submarine."

FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The difficulties of the German military expedition in Southwest Africa are forcibly indicated in some statistics published in the *Medizinsky Journal*, of Vienna. According to that authority the German forces in Southwest Africa on June 30 of the present year consisted of 516 officers, 208 military officials (Beamte), and of 14,572 N.C.O. and enlisted men; total, 16,296 men. This expeditionary corps consisted of two regiments of cavalry of full fighting strength, seven battalions (twenty-four companies) of infantry, two battery groups of telegraphers, one railroad battalion of three company formation, and all the other necessary staff and administrative service personnel, giving a maximum strength of this corps at 18,613 officers and men. During the two and a half years of military operations, beginning with December, 1903, the loss sustained in killed, died of wounds and diseases, was 2,342 men (German colonists are also included in these figures). The military expedition proper lost, by death, 1,322 men; by wounded, 798; total, 2,120 men. There were invalided home 1,010 men and approximately a like number remained under treatment with and near the Corps. Gunshot wound casualties: 591 men were killed outright, 765 wounded; total, 1,356 men. Of the killed, 63 were officers, surgeons and military officials (Beamte), 102 N.C.O., and 426 enlisted personnel; total, 591 men. Of the wounded were 88 officers, 148 N.C.O. and 529 enlisted men; total 765 men. Of the total number of wounded, forty men died of wounds received. Death from disease was 603 men. The ratio between killed and wounded is 591:765 or 1:1.29.

Describing a recent visit to Port Arthur, a correspondent of the *Voenyaya Gazetta* states that below the fort on Golden Hill lies a Russian gunboat, and the masts of the ships that were sunk by the Japanese to close the entrance of the harbor are still seen above the water. Forts 2 and 3 present a terrible spectacle, illustrating to perfection the power of modern ordnance. On the top of Fort No. 2 was a heavy gun, of which a large part had been entirely carried away by a shell. The fort in which General Kondrachenko met his death is surrounded by a ditch which is full of debris of broken rocks and pieces of broken projectiles. The whole glacis is covered with remains of iron plates that had been used for defensive cover by the Russians. These have been cut to pieces as if they had been of cardboard instead of metal. Owing to the rocky nature of the soil the place has preserved the same aspect as it did at the end of the siege, bearing witness to the desperate efforts made by the Japanese, which they are not unwilling for foreigners to see. These two forts will not be rebuilt. The line of defense will be taken considerably further from the town of Port Arthur, as a result of the lessons learned during the war. On every side can be seen the remains of bayonets and of other arms, fragments of Russian and Japanese clothing, etc. The Japanese have established a very interesting military museum, in which are to be seen rifles, heavy guns, hand grenades, submarine mines, torpedoes, and various arms and obstacles used during the siege.

A writer in the *Militär-Wochenblatt* gives some interesting statistics concerning mental disorders among the Russian troops engaged in the late war with Japan. The figures relate only to officers and, as might have been expected, it appears that the majority of the worst cases of mental disturbance were consequent on the strain of great battles, especially those at Liao-yang and on the Shaho, but there was also apparently a large percentage of cases on the lines of communication, where there was but little to do—but where, unfortunately, there seems to have been plenty to drink.

It is contended by many military officers in England that the system now in vogue of compelling troops during maneuvers to live under canvas is no right preparation for the circumstances of warfare in Continental countries. Commenting on this subject the *Army and Navy Gazette*, of London, says: "From the military point of view it is unfortunate that the commander of forces in the field is debarred from the advantage of billeting his troops upon the people. Training is necessary, and in order to give some familiarity with the system to be employed an evolution recently took place in the quartering of troops on the inhabitants of Camberley and the neighborhood, the arrangements being made under the supervision of Major General Grierson. It was, of course, merely an evolution based upon a scheme, and was not carried out in practice. The time has come when foolish antipathies to billeting should now disappear, the soldier being no longer the man he was, and it ought to be recognized that he should have some rights in the case of maneuvers as a training and preparation for war."

Remarkable results are reported to have been obtained by the gunners of the Drake, the flagship of Rear Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg, during their recent gun practice in Araucari Bay. Out of a total of 133 shots fired from the 9.2-inch guns and the 6-inchers at a distance of four miles 105, or 89 per cent., hit the target. The Drake thus takes top place in the fleet.

The Portsmouth Telegraph states that the scrive-board for the battleship of the Dreadnought class to be built at Devonport has been screened around, and the greatest precaution is to be taken that only those engaged in connection with the ship are allowed on the board. This has never before happened in the history of the dockyard. It is stated that the dimensions of the new ship will vary from the first Dreadnought, and that she will be several feet longer.

On the application of the Canadian government the British military authorities have given permission for 150 enlisted men of the Royal Garrison Artillery to be allowed to volunteer for enlistment into the Royal Canadian Artillery of the Dominion's permanent forces.

The question of promotion is still one of deep concern to the British military authorities, the objection to the present system being illustrated by the statement that one colonel has gone over the heads of many distinguished officers to the rank of lieutenant general in less than two years, only to be placed on half-pay shortly afterwards. "What is now needed," says the *Army and Navy Gazette* of London, "is to devise the best possible system of selection. The soundest way is to proceed by the method of elimination—to exclude officers who are obviously un-



Most Americans are connoisseurs in Cocktails—and a connoisseur's taste demands uniformity in the flavor, strength, and mixing of his favorite drink. There's only one kind of uniformly good cocktail—CLUB COCKTAILS. Bar cocktails are slapdash guesswork—good by accident, bad by rule—but never smooth or uniform to a cultivated taste. CLUB COCKTAILS are scientifically blended from choicest liquors, aged and mellowed to delicious flavor and aroma. Insist on CLUB.

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fit for promotion, and thus to establish a selected list from which promotions can be made, adopting the line of seniority within the selected list except in cases of known and demonstrated superior merit. No body should have better opportunities of knowing the qualities of officers of high rank than the members of the Selection Board. They must be inflexible in all things, untouched by influence, regarding only the interests of the Service, and they must remember that the highest gift of the great leader is to make a right choice of his instruments."

According to the France Militaire, a telegram from Bangkok announces that the German Emperor has by no means given up the idea of obtaining an island from the Siamese government for the purpose of forming a coaling station. King Chulalongkorn does not see eye to eye with his German Majesty, and in no way desires to see a third European Power place its foot on his territory. The king has shown himself inflexible in the matter, and the coveted island will not be ceded, for it is believed at Bangkok that it would at once be fortified and occupied by a strong naval force.

Nine sailors of the British battleship Hindustan were drowned Dec. 17 at Portsmouth, England, by the upsetting of a cutter in which they were returning to the warship. Thirty-one other men were thrown into the water and rescued with difficulty.

The Krupp, of Essen, have received an order for warship materials worth 22,000,000 marks (\$5,500,000) for the Russian government. This will be used for building new ships. Under the conditions of the contract the Russian Putiloff works will participate to a certain extent, and the Krupp Company will advance the Putiloff Company 6,000,000 marks (\$1,500,000) to extend its works.

The naval court-martial which has been trying Rear Admiral Nebogoff and seventy-eight officers of his squadron for surrendering to the Japanese at the battle of the Sea of Japan, May 28, 1905, in its findings rendered Dec. 24, 1906, sentenced to death Rear Admirals Nebogoff and Gregorieff and Lieutenant Smynoff. In view of extenuating circumstances, and the long and otherwise blameless careers of these officers, it is understood that the court will petition the Emperor to commute their sentences to ten years' imprisonment in a fortress. Four other officers are sentenced to short terms of imprisonment in a fortress, while the remainder are acquitted of the charges brought against them.

MASTER SIGNAL ELECTRICIANS.

The following list shows the names, date of rank and stations of master signal electricians, Signal Corps, corrected to Nov. 1, 1906:

1. Niels P. Yurgensen, April 23, 1904, Fort Wood, N.Y.
2. John H. Bruck, April 23, 1904, Seattle, Wash.
3. Max Pollner, April 23, 1904, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
4. Peter Bartsch, April 23, 1904, Manila, P.I.
5. Magnus Nordquist, April 23, 1904, Manila, P.I.
6. Frank Gunnard, April 23, 1904, Safety Harbor, Alaska.
7. Frank P. Turner, April 23, 1904, Manila, P.I.
8. Harry W. Chadwick, April 23, 1904, Benicia Bks., Cal.

9. Harry W. Capron, Aug. 1, 1904, Ft. Probie, Me.
10. William T. Peyton, Aug. 1, 1904, North Fork, Alaska.
11. John F. Dillon, Aug. 1, 1904, Ft. Dade, Fla.
12. Jacob Fetter, Aug. 1, 1904, Ft. Monroe, Va.
13. Otto H. Herb, Aug. 1, 1904, Manila, P.I.
14. Alexander Hart, Aug. 1, 1904, Washington, D.C.
15. W. S. Kelly, Aug. 1, 1904, cableship Burnside, Seattle.
16. Joseph T. Bauer, Aug. 1, 1904, Sitka, Alaska.
17. August Wall, Aug. 1, 1904, Manila, P.I.
18. Isaac Hamilton, Aug. 1, 1904, Ft. Wood, N.Y.
19. Frank E. Peters, Aug. 1, 1904, Ft. Omaha, Neb.
20. Owen V. Wilcomb, Jan. 1, 1905, Manila, P.I.
21. George Treffinger, March 16, 1905, St. Michael, Alaska.
22. Thomas J. Patterson, May 16, 1905, Valdez, Alaska.
23. Oliver O. McCammon, Sept. 16, 1905, Ft. Omaha, Neb.
24. John McRae, Sept. 16, 1905, Ft. Strong, Mass.
25. George Lee, Sept. 16, 1905, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
26. George K. Edwards, Dec. 1, 1905, Manila, P.I.
27. Charles E. Booth, Dec. 1, 1905, Manila, P.I.
28. Harry F. Jordan, March 1, 1906, San Antonio, Texas.
29. H. J. Dornbush, March 1, 1906, cableship Burnside, Seattle.
30. Leopold Stocker, March 1, 1906, Ft. Strong, Mass.
31. Willie W. Greenwood, March 1, 1906, Ft. Wood, N.Y.
32. Earle W. Binkley, May 16, 1906, Ft. Omaha, Neb.
33. Edmund B. Oldham, May 16, 1906, Benicia Bks., Cal.

First Class Sergeants, Signal Corps.

The following list shows the names, dates of rank, and stations of first class sergeants, Signal Corps, corrected to Nov. 1, 1906:

1. Charles H. Davis, July 1, 1896, San Antonio, Texas.
2. Edward M. Griffin, March 9, 1899, Benicia Bks., Cal.
3. John M. Pool, March 9, 1899, Presidio S.F., Cal.
4. Stephen E. Karigan, April 24, 1899, Ft. Riley, Kas.
5. Charles B. Myers, July 1, 1899, Manila, P.I.
6. George W. Carson, Sept. 1, 1899, Manila, P.I.
7. George J. Kelly, Sept. 1, 1899, Manila, P.I.
8. Charles F. Roberts, Jan. 1, 1900, Seattle, Wash.
9. Clifford De Kast, March 1, 1900, Manila, P.I.
10. Charles V. Russell, March 15, 1900, San Francisco, Cal.
11. Ambrose S. Collins, May 1, 1900, Valdez, Alaska.
12. Charles Murphy, July 1, 1900, Valdez, Alaska.
13. Harry S. Robinson, Jan. 1, 1901, Manila, P.I.
14. Frank Spaulding, April 16, 1902, Ft. McDowell, Cal.
15. Burt E. Grabe, May 1, 1902, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
16. Reuben Vining, May 1, 1902, Ft. Omaha, Neb.
17. Edwin L. Stewart, May 16, 1902, Manila, P.I.
18. Edward Marshall, May 28, 1902, Benicia Bks., Cal.
19. Milton J. Fletcher, June 16, 1902, Nome, Alaska.
20. Herman H. Walker, June 23, 1902, Manila, P.I.
21. Charles Barrett, July 1, 1902, Safety Harbor, Alaska.
22. Edwin Norbstrom, July 1, 1902, Benicia Bks., Cal.
23. Frank Grunfelder, July 11, 1902, Valdez, Alaska.
24. Frederick Kieher, July 11, 1902, Skagway, Alaska.
25. Gregor X. Miller, Aug. 16, 1902, Manila, P.I.
26. John C. Stewart, Aug. 16, 1902, Ft. Omaha, Neb.
27. Jacob Piotrowski, Oct. 1, 1902, Ft. Wood, N.Y.
28. John A. Erickson, Oct. 1, 1902, Fairbanks, Alaska.
29. Louis A. Walton, Jan. 1, 1903, Manila, P.I.
30. George Clark, Aug. 1, 1903, Manila, P.I.
31. Leon E. Harper, Sept. 1, 1903, St. Michael, Alaska.
32. Eugene Lazar, Sept. 16, 1903, Havana, Cuba.
33. Charles W. Chadbourne, Nov. 1, 1903, Ft. Wood, N.Y.
34. Joseph Smith, March 15, 1904, Seattle, Wash.
35. John Young, March 15, 1904, Manila, P.I.
36. Charles W. Stolz, March 16, 1904, Ft. Omaha, Neb.
37. Robert Loghry, May 16, 1904, Ft. Omaha, Neb.
38. Lionel H. Stewart, May 16, 1904, Benicia Bks., Cal.
39. Alex. E. Whitworth, June 1, 1904, St. Michael, Alaska.
40. Clement B. Hill, June 1, 1904, Fairbanks, Alaska.
41. Andrew Holland, June 16, 1904, Ft. Davis, Alaska.
42. Lee Murphy, July 1, 1904, Ft. Omaha, Neb.
43. Harry W. Mustin, July 1, 1904, Rampart, Alaska.
44. Joseph H. Embleton, July 1, 1904, Tekliff, Alaska.
45. John T. Sullivan, July 1, 1904, Vancouver Bks., Wash.
46. Herbert C. Horsley, July 1, 1904, Ketchikan, Alaska.
47. Charles H. Carpenter, July 1, 1904, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.
48. Evert L. Moore, July 1, 1904, Seattle, Wash.
49. Joseph M. Conway, Oct. 1, 1904, Manila, P.I.
50. Van B. Rector, Nov. 1, 1904, Wortman, Alaska.
51. Christian Wahl, Nov. 1, 1904, Ft. Omaha, Neb.
52. Michael Doyle, Nov. 1, 1904, Ft. Omaha, Neb.
53. Charles H. Campbell, Nov. 1, 1904, Manila, P.I.
54. Charles F. Betz, Nov. 1, 1904, Omaha, Neb.
55. William J. Zwick, Nov. 1, 1904, Manila, P.I.
56. Frank Kehoe, Jr., Nov. 1, 1904, Manila, P.I.
57. Edward E. Merrill, Nov. 16, 1904, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.
58. Max H. Faust, Nov. 16, 1904, Valdez, Alaska.
59. James E. Hogan, Nov. 16, 1904, North Fork, Alaska.
60. Milton N. Williams, Nov. 16, 1904, Manila, P.I.
61. William Groat, Nov. 16, 1904, Ft. Worden, Wash.
62. George McNamara, Dec. 1, 1904, Havana, Cuba.
63. Oscar P. Engstrom, Dec. 1, 1904, Ft. Wood, N.Y.
64. Thomas D. Bowman, Dec. 1, 1904, Havana, Cuba.
65. John H. Roche, Dec. 16, 1904, Ft. Wood, N.Y.
66. Millard P. Hayward, March 1, 1905, Havana, Cuba.
67. Rudolph Kessler, March 1, 1905, Denver, Colo.
68. Edward W. Yates, March 1, 1905, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.
69. Paul J. Strickler, March 1, 1905, Havana, Cuba.
70. Harold A. Wise, March 1, 1905, Havana, Cuba.
71. Thomas A. Grant, March 1, 1905, Manila, P.I.
72. John A. Perry, March 1, 1905, Wrangell, Alaska.
73. Elias Morris, June 1, 1905, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.
74. Ruel H. Murch, June 2, 1905, St. Michael, Alaska.
75. Nicholas P. Raleigh, June 2, 1905, Manila, P.I.
76. Thomas W. Wylie, June 2, 1905, Denver, Colo.
77. Earl S. Schofield, June 2, 1905, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
78. John A. Horn, June 10, 1905, Manila, P.I.
79. Edward M. McKinney, July 15, 1905, Washington, D.C.
80. Charles R. Forbes, Aug. 1, 1905, Havana, Cuba.
81. Luther I. Rose, Nov. 16, 1905, Seattle, Wash.
82. Edward C. Latchem, Jan. 16, 1906, Ft. Casey, Wash.
83. John E. Johnson, Jan. 16, 1906, Manila, P.I.
84. Thomas E. Bower, Jan. 16, 1906, Manila, P.I.
85. James R. Taylor, Jan. 16, 1906, Manila, P.I.
86. Julius Goldenberg, Jan. 16, 1906, Manila, P.I.
87. Harry W. Conklin, Jan. 16, 1906, Manila, P.I.
88. Samuel B. French, Feb. 1, 1906, Cooley's Ranch, Ariz.

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89. Arthur B. Crane, Feb. 1, 1906, Seattle, Wash.
90. Paul P. Floyd, Feb. 1, 1906, Sitka, Alaska.
91. John C. Flitch, March 16, 1906, Havana, Cuba.
92. Frank N. Mosley, May 16, 1906, San Francisco, Cal.
93. Lee Gilmore, May 16, 1906, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.
94. Jerry A. Radel, June 1, 1906, Benicia Bks., Cal.
95. Gill E. Pagan, June 16, 1906, Ft. Wood, N.Y.
96. Noel P. Akers, Aug. 16, 1906, Seattle, Wash.
97. Zach. H. Mitchum, Aug. 16, 1906, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
98. Charles O. Hastings, Aug. 16, 1906, New York city.
99. John J. Burns, Aug. 16, 1906, Ft. Wood, N.Y.
100. Thomas T. King, Aug. 16, 1906, Columbus Bks., Ohio.
101. Michael Coyne, Aug. 16, 1906, Ft. Wayne, Mich.
102. Carl V. Snow, Aug. 16, 1906, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.
103. Harry Strider, Aug. 16, 1906, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
104. Charles Boelsterli, Aug. 16, 1906, Ft. Wood, N.Y.
105. Willis O. Perry, Aug. 16, 1906, Sitka, Alaska.
106. Walter L. Costenborder, Aug. 16, 1906, Ft. Stevens, Ore.
107. John A. Murphy, Aug. 16, 1906, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
108. William H. Inman, Oct. 16, 1906, Ft. Omaha, Neb.
109. William F. Ritchie, Nov. 1, 1906, Atlanta, Ga.

First Class Sergeants of the Signal Corps (during service in Alaska and the Philippines only).

110. John W. Cusick, July 1, 1905, Manila, P.I.
111. Harry W. McDonald, Aug. 1, 1905, Manila, P.I.
112. Michael Gorman, Nov. 1, 1905, Manila, P.I.
113. Arthur Brockman, Nov. 1, 1905, Manila, P.I.
114. Robert L. Stuber, Nov. 1, 1905, Manila, P.I.
115. James C. Rowan, Feb. 1, 1906, Tonsina, Alaska.
116. James Maguire, Feb. 1, 1906, Seward, Alaska.
117. Thomas Brown, Sept. 1, 1906, Manila, P.I.
118. Leonhard Reges, Sept. 1, 1906, Manila, P.I.
119. Samuel S. V. Schermerhorn, Sept. 1, 1906, Manila, P.I.
120. Adolf J. Dekker, Sept. 1, 1906, Manila, P.I.
121. Charles Cortes, Sept. 1, 1906, Manila, P.I.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

1. Atlantic Division—Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A. Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Department of the East—Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Department of the Gulf—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. William P. Duval, U.S.A.
2. Northern Division—Hqrs., Chicago, Ill. Major Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, U.S.A. Department of the Lakes—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Hqrs., new Federal building, Chicago, Ill. Department of the Missouri—Major Gen. A. W. Greely, U.S.A., in temporary command. Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Department of Dakota—Brig. Gen. John W. Bubb, U.S.A. Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn.
3. Southwestern Division—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A. Hqrs., St. Louis, Mo. Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. William S. McCaskey, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Antonio, Tex. Department of the Colorado—Brig. Gen. Constant Williams, U.S.A. Hqrs., Denver, Colo.
4. Pacific Division—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Lieut. Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A. Department of California—Lieut. Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A., in temporary command. Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Department of the Columbia—Hqrs., Vancouver Bks., Wash. Brig. Gen. Stephen P. Jocelyn, U.S.A.
5. Philippines Division—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of Luzon—Major Gen. John F. Weston, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, U.S.A. Hqrs., Iloilo, P.I. Department of Mindanao—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A.

Army of Cuban Pacification—Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A. Hqrs., Havana, Cuba. Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint to command on Dec. 31.

ENGINEERS.

Band, Washington Bks., D.C.; A and B, Manila, P.I.; C and D, Ft. Mason, Cal.; E, F, G and H, address Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

HOSPITAL CORPS.

A, Havana, Cuba; B, Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; C, Washington, Bks., D.C.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Hqrs., Washington, D.C.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, D

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Henry A. Schenck, Comptroller.

William E. Knox, Secretary.

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CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Clark, Texas; E, F, G and H, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.
2d Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Riley, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Snelling, Minn.
3d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
4th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
5th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; F and M, Ft. Duchesne, Utah; H, I and K, Ft. Wingate, N.M.; L, Whipple Bks., Ariz.; E and G, Ft. Apache, Ariz.
6th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Meade, S.D.; L and M, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I and K, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.
7th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
8th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
9th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Riley, Kas.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
10th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; E and F, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; G and H, Ft. Russell, Wyo.
11th Cav.—Hqrs., and I, K, L and M, Pinar Del Rio, Cuba; E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; A, B, C and D, Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.
12th Cav.—Entire regiment Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.
13th Cav.—Hqrs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Myer, Va.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Riley, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sill, Okla.
14th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; E, F, G and H, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; B and L, Boise Bks., Idaho; I, K and M, Presidio of S.F., Cal.
15th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Havana, Cuba; E, F, G and H, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

Field Artillery.

Battery and Station.	Battery and Station.
1st. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	16th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
2d. Ft. Riley, Kas.	17th. Havana, Cuba.
3d. Ft. Myer, Va.	18th. Havana, Cuba.
4th. Ft. Myer, Va.	19th. Ft. Russell, Wyo.
5th. Manila, P.I.	20th. Ft. Riley, Kas.
6th. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.	21st. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
7th. Ft. Riley, Kas.	22d. Ft. Riley, Kas.
8th. Manila, P.I.	23d. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
9th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	24th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
10th. Ft. Snelling, Minn.	25th. Ft. Riley, Kas.
11th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.	26th. Manila, P.I.
12th. Ft. Russell, Wyo.	27th. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
13th. Manila, P.I.	28th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
14th. Havana, Cuba.	29th. Ft. Snelling, Minn.
15th. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.	30th. Ft. Snelling, Minn.

COAST ARTILLERY.

Company and Station.	Company and Station.
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WAR BALLOONS IN MANCHURIA.

Some interesting information as to the use of war balloons by the Russians during the campaign in Manchuria is contained in an article published in the Broad Arrow. It is stated that the Siberian balloon detachment, organized during the course of the war in Manchuria, was equipped with twenty-six wagons in the first line and sixty-four in the second, and owing to the state of the roads and the weight of the wagons, was only able to move very slowly and with very great strain on the personnel. The detachment was sent to the left of the Russian position, so that it was possible to make the first ascent—in which the commander of the 10th Corps took part—immediately on arrival on July 23, 1904. The Japanese positions were then only some three miles distant, and their outpost line, gun-emplacements and intrenchments could be fairly well made out. The balloon detachment was then placed at the disposal of the commanding engineer officer, and was made use of again at the end of August.

Observations were commenced on July 23, and the detachment first made it clear that the Japanese were endeavoring to outflank the Russian right on July 31. This Marshal Oyama has himself admitted in that he had to alter some of his arrangements when he saw that his movements had been detected. The balloon came on this occasion under hostile fire, the Japanese artillery, well concealed in the high kaoling, opening with shrapnel and bursting several shells close in front of and behind the balloon. Several of the shrapnel bullets fell among the men working the windlass, but there were no casualties, and although the balloon itself was pierced in several places its buoyancy was in no appreciable degree disturbed. On eight other occasions was the balloon under artillery fire, but without effect, which shows how difficult a target is a balloon, and that even when struck but little damage is done. On Sept. 1, when an ascent was made and the balloon came under fire, no harm resulted to the balloon, but the reserves of the 4th Siberian Corps in the rear experienced heavy casualties. The detachment accompanied the general retreat and arrived in Mukden on Sept. 6. In the advance over the Shaho the balloon company was again employed, on this occasion with the advanced guard of the 10th Corps, and made several ascents on Oct. 5, detecting the enemy's battery emplacements. The company was after this brought to the rear and was used to form the nucleus of balloon detachments for the Second and Third Manchurian armies. The original company was awarded no fewer than three St. George's Crosses for its services.

At the commencement of the siege of

Port Arthur the garrison had no balloon equipment, and that sent by the S.S. Manchuria fell into the hands of the Japanese. An officer of the garrison was, however, able to construct two balloons, one of silk and one of linen, but it was found to be impossible to make them completely gas-tight, and when the gas supply shortly gave out the balloons could not be made use of.

The results of the experience of the Japanese are not to hand. They certainly used balloons before Port Arthur, but the ascents were made at too great a distance to enable any satisfactory observations to be recorded. Had they been more boldly used the Japanese might perhaps have been able to spare themselves the heavy losses incurred in the capture of "203-Meter Hill." From the experience gained it seems clear that balloons have nothing to fear from hostile fire, that their transport must be as light as possible, and that—as with everything else—their organization must be perfected during peace.

STEADY-FLOATING FORTRESSES.

There has recently been patented in the chief military, naval, and commercial countries of the world an invention which, among its other applications, is intended to introduce a new system of providing stable floating foundations in wave-disturbed waters for defensive forts. It is the invention of William E. Murray, of Los Angeles, Cal., and is described in The Technical World Magazine by Waldon Fancett.

The principle involved in the steady-floating structure is simple, but the practical working out of engineering details has required years of patient investigation. The invention is based on the fact that wave-disturbance extends to a depth seldom exceeding fifteen feet. Below this there is absolute stability in a mass of water. By taking advantage of this a floating fortress may have its gun platform, rising out of tossing waves, so steady that a tumbler full of water will not spill. In its simplest form the steady-floating structure is a hollow upright cylinder of iron, having attached to its lower end a broad projecting flange, weighted with pig iron, stone or other ballast. If the length of the cylinder be sufficient it will be immersed at such a depth in the dense, stable waters as to be virtually imbedded in a resisting medium. The action of the waves on the superstructure is negated by the resistance of the deeply submerged portion. The broad flange makes submersion to an inconvenient depth unnecessary, making the device of utility in comparatively shallow waters. With water ballast used as the weighting material, the platform may be sunk or raised by pumping.

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volution deck will prove a remarkable new machine for both defensive and offensive purposes. The floating fortresses can, it is believed, be placed far enough off shore—say, three or four miles—to form a perfect screen of defense that no fleet can approach with impunity. These forts will expose only a small target surface above water; and this will not only be proof against the most modern guns, but the sloping face will cause any striking shells to glance off with comparative harmlessness. Within will be mounted the biggest guns, and the annular revolving platform will give these every direction and great rapidity of fire.

For naval and military purposes, the principle of steady-floating structures can be developed in many other ways. For example, torpedo stations can be placed still further out to sea than the floating fortresses, forming an additional barrier to an attacking fleet. All would be connected with one another and the shore by telephone or telegraph.

The invention is also applicable for coal stations out at sea along the routes of mercantile shipping. Among many suggested commercial applications are floating lighthouses, and floating wharves and jetties to form a sheltered roadstead along a naturally shelterless coast.

Young Subaltern (having applied in vain for the customary overdrift, to bosom

friend)—"I say, old chap, a most extraordinary thing. My bankers have lost their nerve."—Punch.

The following list of military patents is sent by Messrs. Wilkinson & Fisher, attorneys at law, Washington, D.C. Granted Dec. 4: Cartridge belt, William W. Gibson; sight for firearms, Bruno E. Hartmann; cushioned stock for firearms, Burkard Behr; pistol, Oscar F. Mossberg; process of manufacturing smokeless powder, George W. Gentieu; tent chimney, Robert S. Reid. Granted Dec. 11: Breech mechanism, John F. Meigs and Sigard A. S. Hammar; explosive cartridge and method of making same, Francis I. Du Pont; cartridge clip and holder, Harry N. Hawley; priming device for cartridges and shells, Charles A. Bailey. Granted Dec. 18: Cartridge, Francis I. Du Pont; sighting apparatus for ordnance, Arthur T. Dawson and George T. Buckham.

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